JTWC DIRECTOR

ATTELOON



1959



BLEET WEATHER CENTRAL/JOINT TYPHOGN WARNING CENTER

Guani, Martana Islands

U. S. FLEET WEATHER CENTRAL/
JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER
COMNAVMARIANAS BOX 12
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CHARLES E. TILDEN Commander, U. S. Navy

COMMANDING

1959

ANNUAL TYPHOON REPORT

Prepared and Edited under the supervision of

ROBERT M. HOFFMANN, LTCOL, USAF DIRECTOR, JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER

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SECTION I

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SECTION II

INTRODUCTION

SECTION II

INTRODUCTION

This report is primarily a summarization of Western North Pacific typhoons and Central North Pacific hurricanes (one) which occurred during the calendar year 1959.

Section III is a general summary of the 1959 Typhoon Season and pertains to the number of typhoons, areas of formation and development, physical characteristics, movement, etc. Section IV contains a discussion and evaluation of procedures for the detection of tropical cyclones, and techniques used both in preparing forecasts and in typhoon reconnaissance. Section V contains a short narrative of each typhoon, in chronological order, with post-analysis charts showing best track, eye position fixes, speed of movement, intensity and forecast positions. Also included are tables containing position verification data, and reconnaissance aircraft fixes. Section VI treats of destructive effects of the 1959 typhoons. This information is by no means complete, but merely touches on known losses, using only reports which were readily available to this Command.

Worthy of mention is the fact that this is the first Annual Typhoon Report published by Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam. Effective on 1 May 1959, CINCPAC, through CINCPACFLT, redesignated Fleet Weather Central, Guam as Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center (FWC/JTWC), Guam. The new entity was assigned the following additional responsibilities:

- 1. To provide warnings to U.S. Government agencies for all tropical cyclones west of 180 degrees longitude.
- 2. To determine typhoon reconnaissance requirements and priorities.
- 3. To conduct investigative and post analysis programs including the preparation of annual typhoon summaries.
- 4. To conduct forecasting and detection research as practicable.

Tokyo Weather Central, assisted as necessary by Fleet Weather Facility Yokosuka, was designated as alternate JTWC in case of failure of FWC/JTWC, Guam. Responsible for the issuance of tropical warnings for the Central North Pacific, east of 180 degrees, is the Joint Hurricane Warning Center in Hawaii, a coordinated agency composed of the U.S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu, the Air Force Kunia Weather Center, and Fleet Weather Central, Pearl Harbor. In practice, coordinated tropical warnings are issued both by the U.S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu and Fleet Weather Central, Pearl Harbor.

The JTWC, which is an integral section of FWC/JTWC, Guam, is staffed by two Air Force and two Navy meteorologists, and three enlisted men from each service. The senior Air Force Officer has been designated as the Director, JTWC.

Prior to the activation of FWC/JTWC, the Air Force and Navy both had various weather units in the Northwest Pacific assigned the responsibility of issuing tropical warnings. It can be easily understood that coordination of tropical warnings between widely

separated Air Force and Navy units was at times difficult or impossible due to communications problems. Thus it was not uncommon for uncoordinated warnings to be issued. For this reason, a single but joint unit, coordinating directly with the reconnaissance unit is believed to be the most efficient method of providing tropical warnings to all U.S. Government agencies in the Northwest Pacific.

Throughout this report, the word "miles" should be construed to mean "nautical miles" unless other wise indicated.

SECTION III

SUMMARY OF THE 1959 TYPHOON SEASON

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SUMMARY OF THE 1959 TYPHOON SEASON

A. NUMBER OF TYPHOONS

In 1959 a total of 65 tropical disturbances occurred over the Pacific Ocean west of 140 degrees west and north of the Equator (See page 11 entitled "Tropical Cyclones of 1959"). Of these, 59 were assigned cyclone numbers and 33 were named. Tropical disturbances existed on 177 different calendar days, which is higher than the past 50-year average of 147 days. The maximum period between successive disturbances was 48 days. This period occurred from 11 May to 28 June. However, August had 26 days and September 30 days with tropical disturbances. This is consistent with historically observed peaks of tropical cyclone activity.

Of the 65 tropical disturbances, 17 became typhoons, which is less than the normal yearly average of 19. The typhoons, in order of occurrence, were: TILDA, BILLIE, ELLEN, GEORGIA, IRIS, JOAN, LOUISE, PATSY, SARAH, VERA, AMY, CHARLOTTE, DINAH, EMMA, FREDA, GILDA and HARRIET. In addition, 9 other tropical disturbances, namely RUEY, SALLY, WILDA, CLARA, KATE, NORA, OPAL, WANDA and BABS, never exceeded tropical storm intensity. There was also one hurricane, Hurricane DOT, which occurred over the Central Pacific in August.

For a composite chart showing the tracks of all typhoons of the 1959 season, refer to page 13. Typhoon tracks for each month having one or more typhoons are included on pages 14 through 20.

B. AREA OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

As in the past, the tropical disturbances of 1959 were observed

to form within the normal typhoon spawning grounds of the tropical and subtropical western North Pacific. These disturbances were noted to have developed from vortices which, in general, were associated originally with easterly waves or the Intertropical Convergence Zone. Exceptions to this were ELLEN and GEORGIA which were formed as a result of the fracturing of polar troughs which extended to tropical latitudes.

Five of the 17 typhoons were first detected within 300 miles of Guam. They were, in order of occurrence, typhoons ELLEN, JOAN, LOUISE, SARAH and VERA. One disturbance, Typhoon PATSY, formed in the vicinity of 180 degrees longitude and spent her entire life oscillating northward about this meridian. Three of the typhoons LOUISE, SARAH and EMMA, were noted to have reached typhoon intensity at an abnormally slow rate, while another three, GEORGIA, IRIS and FREDA, developed to full typhoon intensity in a matter of hours.

C. SIZE AND INTENSITY OF TYPHOONS

Typhoons of the 1959 season were observed to be generally widespread in extent as compared with those of previous years. Only four
typhoons, BILLIE, IRIS, PATSY and AMY, were noted to be of small areal
extent, while typhoons JOAN, SARAH and VERA developed to very large
dimensions and individually became the dominant feature of the Western Pacific circulation. It was the latter three which caused the
greatest destruction and damage. For details of the damage caused,
see SECTION VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

The two largest and most intense typhoons of 1959 were JOAN and VERA. Winds estimated by reconnaissance aircraft observers were 200

knots in JOAN and 175 knots in VERA. Both had sea level pressures below 900 millibars; JOAN's minimum central pressure was 891 millibars and VERA went as low as 896 millibars. For a comparison of the various significant parameters associated with each typhoon of 1959 see page 21, entitled "Typhoon Summation Data Sheet."

D. MOVEMENT OF TYPHOONS

Weather reconnaissance aircraft fixes supplemented by auxiliary charts and detailed map analyses provided sufficient information for determining, with reasonable accuracy, the tracks of the typhoons.

During their incipient stages the storms were observed to generally move in a westerly to west-northwesterly direction at average speeds of 8 to 12 knots. Three of the more important exceptions were typhoons ELLEN, GEORGIA and PATSY. All three originated north of 17 degrees and moved in a more northerly direction than the rest.

Thirteen of the typhoons recurved into the higher latitudes and subsequently became extra-tropical systems. Three late-season typhoons, CHARLOTTE, EMMA and FREDA, recurved fairly sharply, while the remainder recurved more gradually. Two typhoons, GILDA and HARRIET, showed little evidence of recurvature, and HARRIET actually moved south of west while passing through the central Philippine Islands. IRIS and JOAN showed evidence of recurvature but both dissipated after entering the China Coast.

Of those typhoons which recurved, eight showed a definite deceleration before recurvature and acceleration after recurvature, while typhoons, VERA, AMY and FREDA showed no noticeable deceleration prior to recurvature.

TROPICAL CYCLONES OF 1959

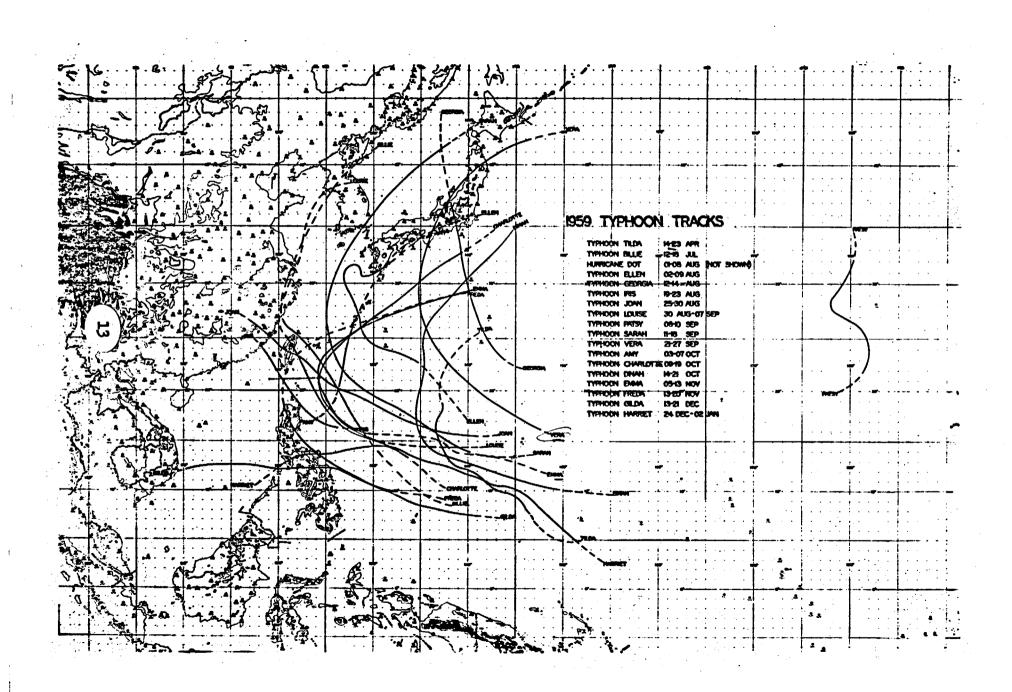
	CYCLONE	PERIOD
04.	Investigation Tropical Storm RUBY (2) Tropical Storm SALLY (10) Typhoon TILDA Investigation	24 Feb 27 Feb - 01 Mar 04 Mar - 13 Mar 14 Apr - 23 Apr 01 May
06. * * 07. 08.	Investigation - Tropical Depression VIOLET(2) Tropical Storm WILDA(3) Tropical Depression ANITA(3) Typhoon BILLIE	11 May 28 Jun - 29 Jun 04 Jul - 06 Jul 05 Jul - 07 Jul 09 Jul - 18 Jul
10.	Tropical Storm CLARA (7) Investigation Investigation Investigation Hurricane DOT	16 Jul - 22 Jul 17 Jul 20 Jul 25 Jul 101 Aug - 08 Aug
15.	Typhoon ELLEN Tropical Depression FRAN (2) Typhoon GEORGIA Tropical Depression HOPE (3) Investigation	31 Jul - 09 Aug 11 Aug - 12 Aug 12 Aug - 14 Aug 17 Aug - 19 Aug 17 Aug
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Investigation Typhoon IRIS Investigation Tropical Storm KATE (4) Typhoon JOAN	19 Aug - 20 Aug 20 Aug - 23 Aug 20 Aug 24 Aug - 27 Aug 25 Aug - 30 Aug
22. 23. 24. * 25.	Investigation Tropical Depression MARGE (2)	29 Aug - 07 Sep 31 Aug - 01 Sep Cancelled 02 Sep - 03 Sep 04 Sep
26. 27. 28. 29. 30.	Tropical Storm NORA (3) Tropical Storm OPAL (2) Investigation Typhoon PATSY Investigation	05 Sep - 12 Sep 05 Sep - 06 Sep 06 Sep 06 Sep - 10 Sep 07 Sep

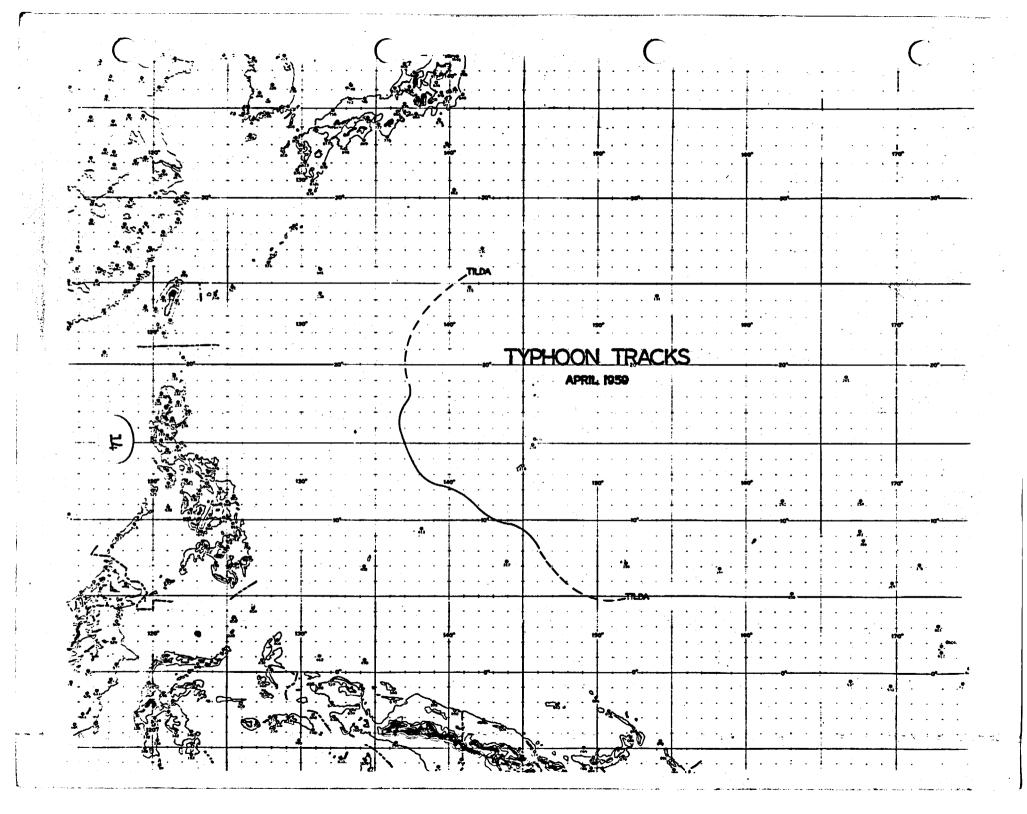
TROPICAL CYCLONES IN 1959 - CONTINUED

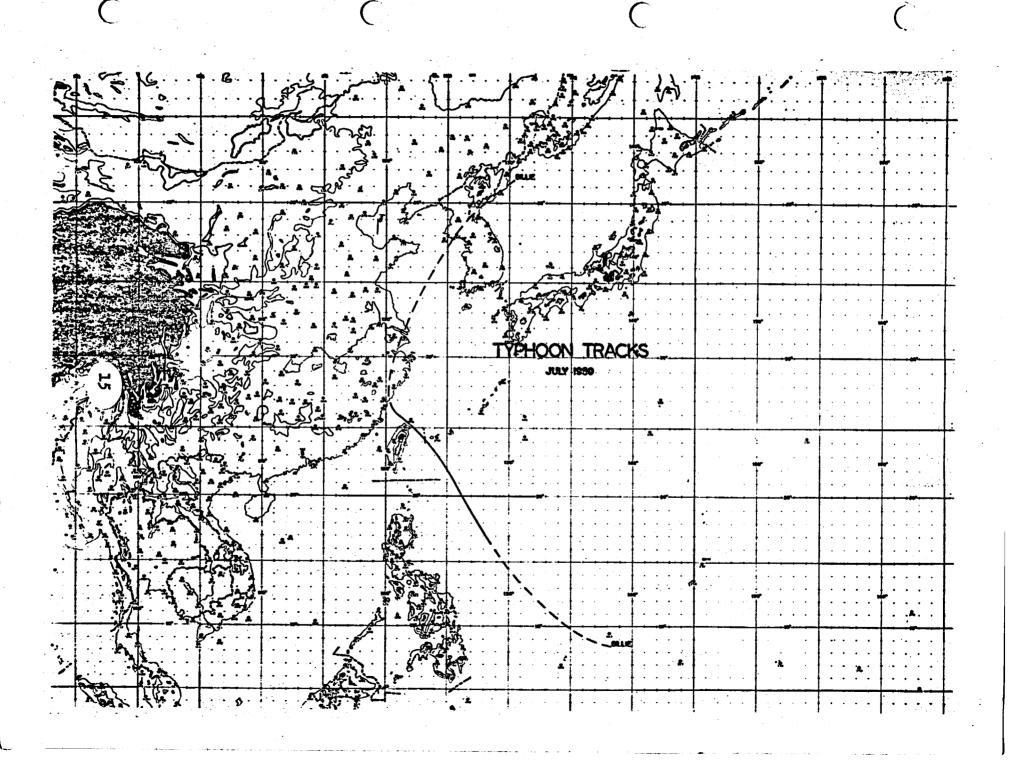
.'	CYCLONE	PERIOD
31.	Tropical Depression RUTH (3)	08 Sep - 10 Sep
32.	Investigation	10 Sep
33.		10 Sep - 18 Sep
	Investigation	14 Sep
35.		14 Sep
36.	Tropical Depression THELMA (2)	18 Sep - 19 Sep
37.	Investigation	19 Sep
38.	Investigation	20 Sep
39.	Typhoon VERA	21 Sep - 27 Sep
₹ ¥	Tropical Storm WANDA (2)	26 Sep - 27 Sep
	Typhoon AMY	27 Sep - 07 Oct
41.	Tropical Storm BABS (6)	05_0ct - 10_0ct
42.	Typhoon CHARLOTTE	08 Oct - 19 Oct
	Typhoon DINAH	15 Oct - 21 Oct
44.	Investigation	23 Oct - 25 Oct
45.	Investigation	26 Oct
46.		01 Nov - 13 Nov
	Investigation	Ol Nov
	Typhoon FREDA	13 Nov - 20 Nov
49.	Investigation	14 Nov - 15 Nov
50.	Investigation	19 Nov
51.		23 Nov - 25 Nov
	Investigation	27 Nov - 28 Nov
	Investigation	30 Nov
54.	Investigation	05 Dec
	Investigation	08 Dec
56.		11 Dec - 21 Dec
57.		18 Dec
58.	Typhoon HARRIET	21 Dec - 02 Jan
59.	Investigation	22 Dec

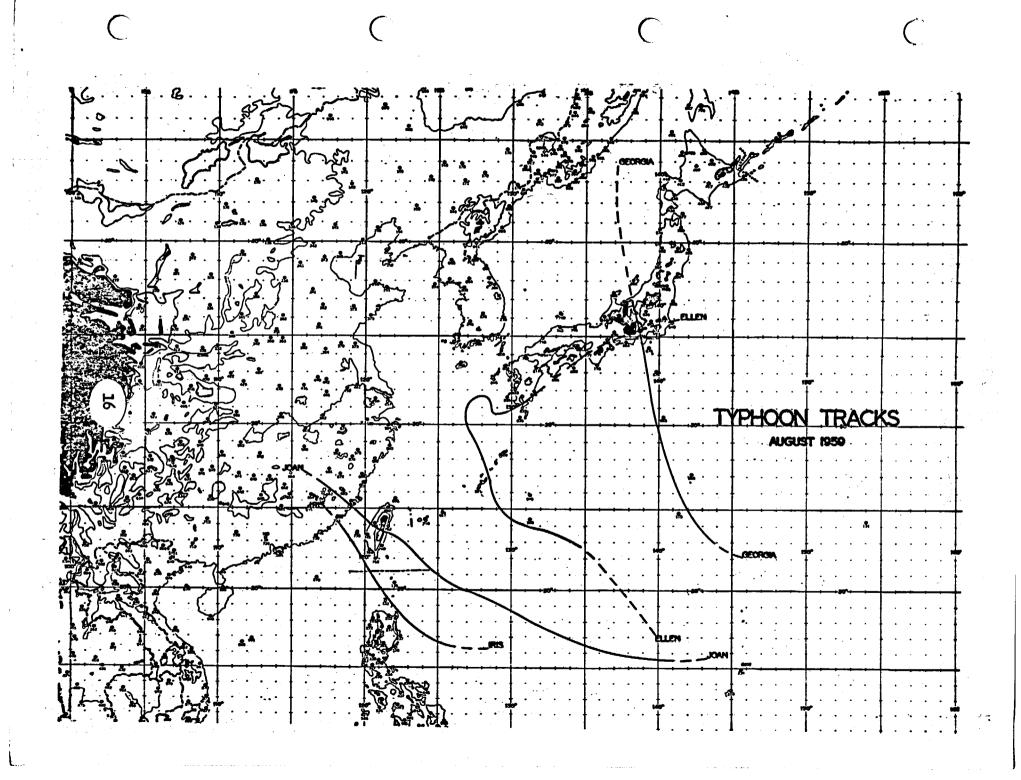
^{*} No reconnaissance performed, therefore no cyclone number assigned.

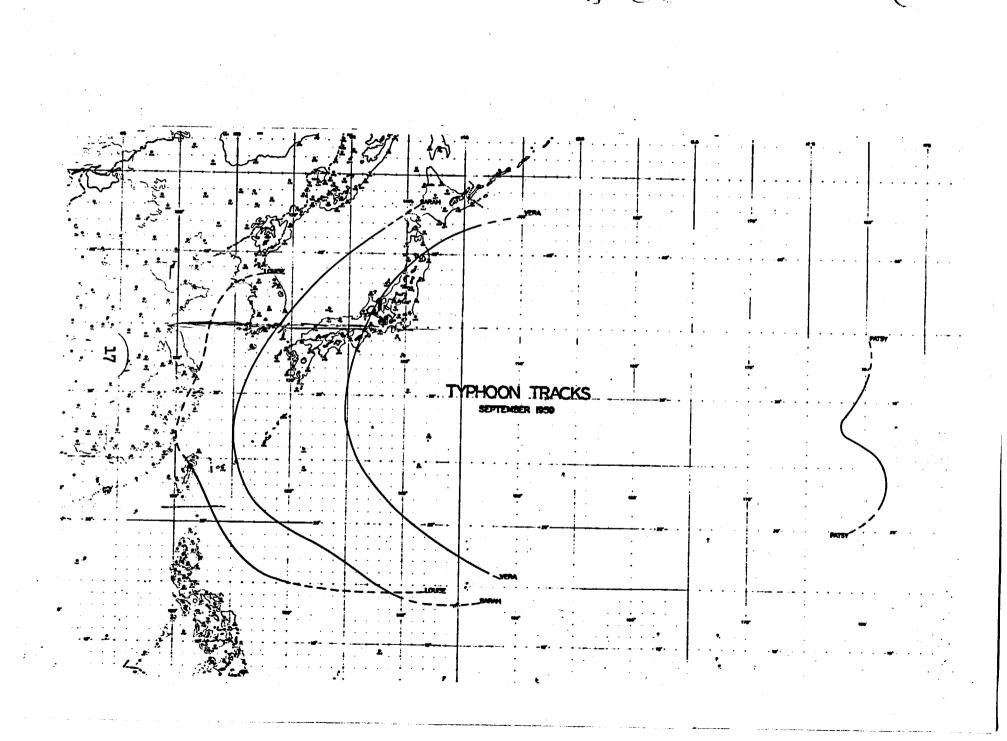
^{**} Forecast responsibility FWC Pearl and USWB Honolulu; no cyclone number assigned.

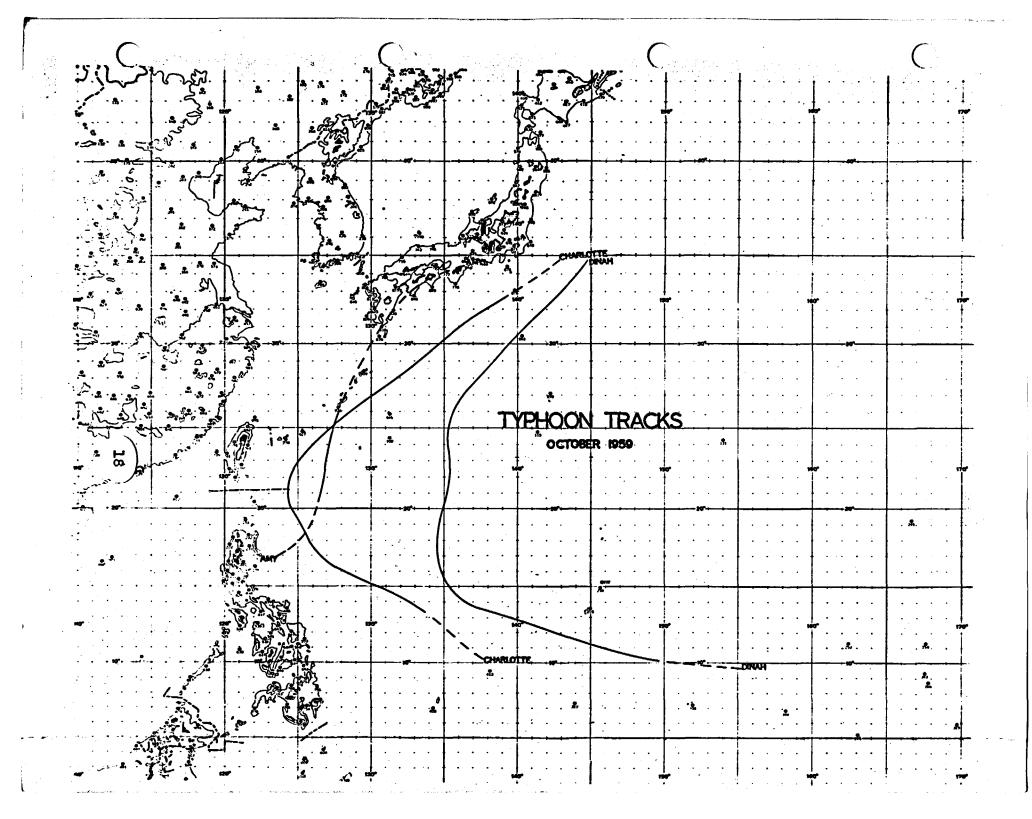


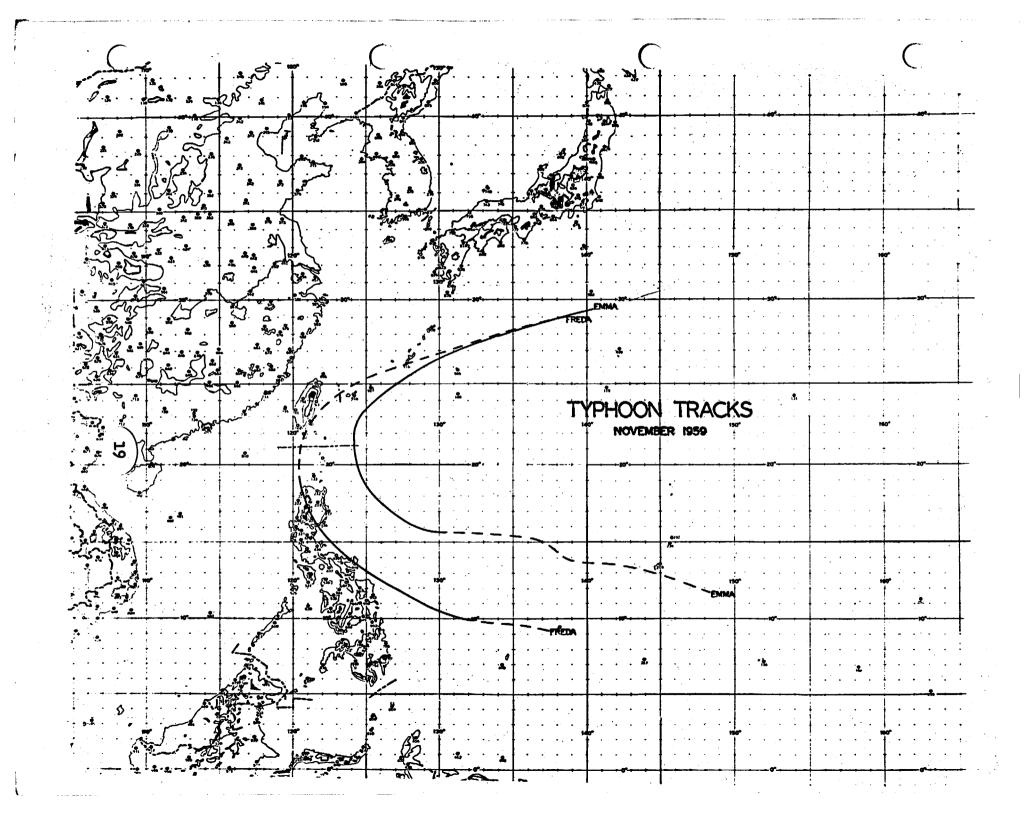


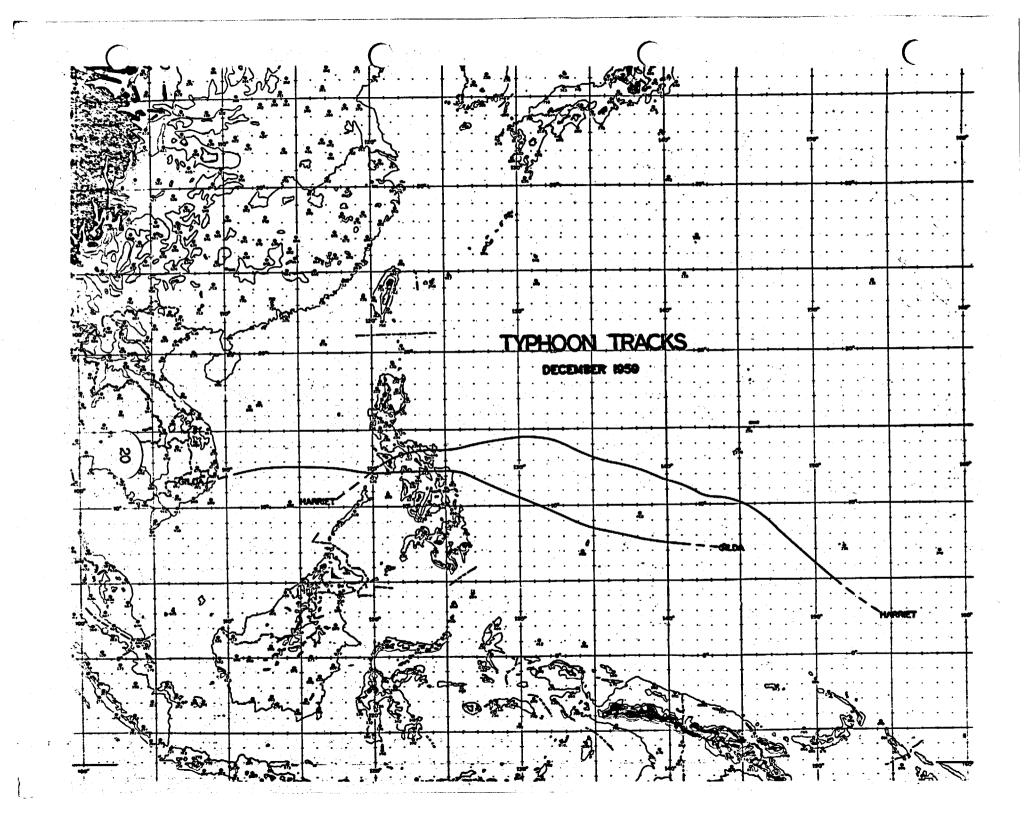












TYPHOON SUMMATION DATA SHEET

•	FROM RECON	ল	ROM WARNING BUL		FROM RECON			
TYPHOON	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MIN
	OBSVD	SFC	RADIUS	RADIUS	TEMP	DP	700MB	SLP
	SFC WND	WND	100KT WND	50KT WND	(C)	(C)	HGT	(MBS)
TILDA	175 (7t)	130		150	23	23	8080	964
HILLIE	100 (75)	80		100	27	21	9270	968
ELLEN	110 (78)	100	20	150	20	16	9120	964
GEORGIA	120 (81)	120		175	20	17	8960	953
IRIS	100 (77)	90		100	19	11	91.30	966
JOAN	200 (192)	170	90	300	25	16	6850	891
LOUISE PATSY	150 (8°)	125 120	60	225 60	24 22	24 15	91 <i>2</i> 0 9250	964 960
Sarah	170 ⁽¹⁷⁰⁾	165	75	225	26	15	7510	905
Vera	175 ₍₁₇₇₎	165	75	250	30	23	7180	896
AMY	95 (65)	65	75	60	18	16	9670	977
CHARLOTTE	175 (130)	145		180	22	18	7320	905
DINAH	200 (121)	155	50	175	21	17	7600	913
EMMA	130 (21)	110	75	250	25	18	8980	959
FREDA	125(102)	120	75	.180	20	13	8530	936
GILDA	165(122)	150	50	125	22	18	7540	914
HARRIET	150 (/II)	130	50	150	21.	19	8140	926

7

SECTION IV

DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION

OF INITIAL DETECTION,

FORECAST TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED

AND AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE

SECTION IV

DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF INITIAL DETECTION, FORECAST TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED AND AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE

A. DETECTION TECHNIQUES

Extremely important to the JTWC in detecting tropical cyclones in the formative stages of development were the surface and upper air reports from the Trust Territory Islands and Guam. The importance of these reports can be readily understood since, during the 1959 Typhoon Season, 13 of a total of 17 typhoons were first detected in the area of the Trust Territory Islands. The Trust Territory Island reporting stations are shown on page 29. During the Typhoon Season very careful analyses were made of the area encompassing the Trust Territory Islands, both for the surface and upper air levels. These detailed analyses often gave the first indications of a tropical cyclone in the initial stages of development. Also, very valuable tools in first detecting tropical cyclone development were the Stidd Diagram and Time Cross-section of the Winds Aloft. A Stidd Diagram, an example of which is shown on page 30, is maintained continuously throughout the year, and includes all of the Trust Territory Islands transmitting surface reports. Time Cross-sections of the Winds Aloft, one of which is included on page 31, are also continuously maintained on all Trust Territory Island stations taking RAWIN or PIBAL observations. Weather Observations from the Vulture Lima reconnaissance track (shown on page 29), ship reports, and reports from scheduled and unscheduled aircraft also provided additional information from which the initial formation of tropical cyclones could first be detected. Normally, during

the Typhoon Season, the Vulture Lima track was flown at least every other day.

As soon as indications pointed to the development of a tropical cyclone, a reconnaissance aircraft was dispatched to the suspect area to confirm or deny the existence of a closed circulation on the surface. During the 1959 Typhoon Season, there were very few instances in which tropical cyclone warnings were issued prior to a reconnaissance aircraft confirming the existence of a closed surface circulation. It can be stated, without equivocation, that the existence of 95 percent of 1959 typhoons, tropical storms and depressions could not initially have been confirmed without aircraft reconnaissance. This is due to the sparsity of reporting stations in the tropical cyclone spawning area to the southeast of Guam.

B. FORECAST TECHNIQUES

For ease of operation in preparing tropical cyclone warnings, a basic chart plus three acetate overlays were used by the Typhoon Duty Officers. All reconnaissance and radar fixes were plotted on the basic chart. Forecast positions were plotted on the bottom overlay, warning positions on the second overlay, and the top overlay was utilized as a work sheet.

Once the existence of a tropical cyclone was confirmed, a track, based on climatology and the forecast high level flow, was projected forward on the work sheet through the recurvature point (if applicable). This long range forecast track was used as a guide, and was continually modified based on reconnaissance and changes in the upper air pattern.

Normally, a reconnaissance fix on all typhoons was received

approximately two hours before each warning was issued. Each fix was carefully evaluated by the Typhoon Duty Officer in terms of the type of fix, the reported accuracy of navigation, and the basis of navigation. Each fix was also evaluated in terms of previous fixes, the best track to date, and the high level flow. In preparing warnings, particular care was exercised not to be unduly influenced by short period fix to fix trends. Typhoons appear to have minor oscilations in movement, but it has been observed, in most instances, that the underlying or basic track is a straight line or smooth curve.

Warnings were based largely upon the information contained in completed Warning Forecast Worksheets, an example of which is included on page 32. Some of the more important features of the Warning Forecast Worksheet are:

- 1. Twenty-four hour forecast by Malone: Malone is an objective method of forecasting hurricane movement developed under the supervision of Doctor T. F. Malone of the Travelers Weather Research Center, Hartford, Connecticut. The method was adopted directly for forecasting typhoon movement in the Pacific. Since the method is based on the climatology of Atlantic hurricanes, it undoubtedly is not completely valid for forecasting typhoon movement. The JTWC computed typhoon movement using this method throughout the 1959 Typhoon Season, and found the forecasts to be 30 percent less accurate than the forecasts contained in the warnings prepared by the JTWC.
- 2. Speed of movement computations: The speeds between the last evaluated fix and the past five warning positions were computed.

 Likewise, the speeds between the last warning position and the pre-

vious four warning positions are computed. One advantage of this procedure is that acceleration and deceleration can be readily detected.

3. Upper air discussion: A somewhat detailed discussion of the high level flow, and its possible steering effects on the tropical cyclone, has proven very useful. The JTWC Typhoon Duty Officers are of the opinion that fully developed typhoons are usually (except during strong polar outbreaks) steered by the flow above the highest closed contour around the typhoon. Generally, the best steering flow has been found to be at the 200 or 150 millibar level. High level movement and intensity trends of the semi-permanent Pacific subtropical high were observed to be important indicies with regard to the recurvature of typhoons. Post-analysis of the 1959 Typhoon Season has indicated that splitting of the subtropical high or ridge by eastward moving major troughs, and advective temperature effects on the intensity of the high or ridge, were invariably the determining factors as to when and where a typhoon would recurve. However, the complete lack of upper air data in the area of most frequent recurvature (the rectangle formed by Guam, Iwo-Jima, Taiwan and Clark Air Base) often precluded an accurate analysis in this critical area. For this reason, it is believed that forecasting typhoon recurvature will continue to be one of the major forecasting problems facing the JTWC.

It is appropriate to mention that typhoon forecasts provided by Tokyo Weather Central proved very useful. These forecasts, prepared using the space-mean technique, were transmitted to the JTWC twice daily whenever a typhoon had reached approximately 20 degrees north. In event the forecast differed significantly from that prepared by

the JTWC, coordination was effected by radiotelephone.

Forecast error data for the 1959 Typhoon Season has been compiled and is included on page 33. The following "ground rules" were used for verifying forecasts: Forecasts were verified only when the cyclone was of tropical storm or typhoon intensity, and no forecasts were verified when the actual position of the storm or typhoon was north of 35 degrees.

C. AIRCRAFT WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE

The tropical cyclone reconnaissance provided by the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron during the 1959 Typhoon Season was outstanding. The cooperation of the commander, Lieutenant Colonel Dale D. Desper, and his entire organization was commendable. The spirit of cooperation which existed between the 54th Reconnaissance Squadron and the Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center is perhaps the major factor which contributed to the effectiveness of this joint organization during its first year of operation. Perusal of the chart on page 34 clearly shows that during the 1959 Typhoon Season the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron efficiently discharged its assigned responsibility for typhoon reconnaissance in the Western Pacific. It should be noted that 98 percent of all fixes requested by the Joint Typhoon Warning Center were made.

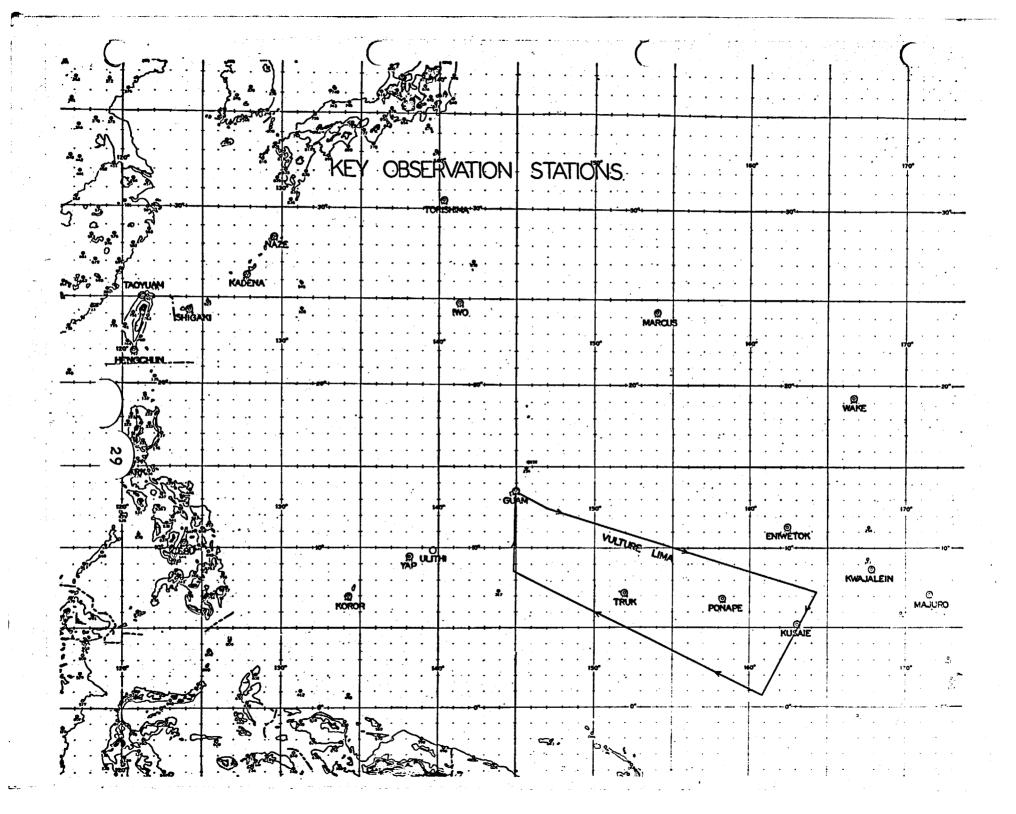
Additional units of the Air Force and Navy also provided the Joint Typhoon Warning Center with typhoon fixes which proved to be of invaluable assistance. The 56th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron made 21 fixes on diversions from fixed tracks; the 11th and 12th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons made 54 radar fixes; Navy BARPAC aircraft

made 3 fixes on Typhoon PATSY; and an aircraft of Navy VW-3 Squadron made 3 fixes on Typhoon HARRIET.

The method used by the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron wherein typhoons were penetrated at the 700 millibar level was found to be
completely satisfactory. Occasional penetrations at the 500 millibar
level were found to be less reliable for several reasons: (1) Difficulty was encountered in locating the eye. (2) Cloud cover often made
it impossible to observe the surface, thus precluding a determination
of the wind speed in the immediate vicinity of the typhoon center.

(3) When observed, estimates of surface wind speeds tended to be less
accurate than those made at the 700 millibar level.

There appears to be a high degree of correlation between the maximum wind speed reported by reconnaissance at the 700 millibar level in the vicinity of a fully developed typhoon and the maximum reported surface wind speed. In most cases, the maximum surface wind speed appears to be approximately 15 to 25 percent higher than the wind speed at the 700 millibar level. However, the foregoing statements are based on an incomplete investigation, and a more detailed study will be undertaken during the coming months. If a definite correlation can be established, a marked improvement should result in the accuracy of existing maximum wind speeds, as reported in issued typhoon warnings. It should be mentioned that the flight level wind measuring equipment, with which B-50 weather reconnaissance aircraft are now equipped, is extremely accurate. Winds measured with this equipment (AFN/82, Doppler Navigation Equipment) are generally accurate to plus or minus one degree in direction, and plus or minus 5 knots in speed.



STIDD DIAGRAM (FIRST INDICATIONS OF DINAH) OCTOBER 1959

TIME	GUAM 212	TRUK 334	PONAPE 348	ENIWETOK 250
13/182	13 46	76 2 081 15 D-051 76 81 05 -10	75 \$ 054 15 \$ 0-12\ 74 \$12\ -48	82 24 064 10 0 2021 77 41 11 -27
13/217	79 12 102 15 +10/ 75 4 -11	78 2 088 15 (0+07/ 77 92 -17	79 6 075 15 410V 75 410V	84 £ 075 10 \$\frac{1}{2} \tag{0.00} 77 42 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
14/00Z	81 2 10 15 10 +orr 77 42 -11	86 081 15 9-071 77 42 -27	76 ac +03A -34	74 081 74 095 77 07 1 -27
14/032	86 # 095 15 Q-HN 75 A-HN +8	87 058 15 0-24 78 98 -33	15 0-32\ 75 \$6 -32\	ONODAT ()
14/062	15 € 57N ±0	79 42 -03 -27	771L 047 164 00- 74 4 - 34	82 L 064 10 THE TO
14/092	10 O +03 / -9	18 6 - 100 78 4 - 100 78 4 - 31	75 \$\vec{10}\$ 058 15 \vec{10}\$ +12 / 74 43 9 -33	O NODAT O
14/12=	l 754% ITI3	18	74 F OCH 12 10 HOLA 74 6 3 -31	83 4-081 10 0 +03A 76 4* -4
14/152	60 06X 12 0 -11	77 62 -34	75 6044 71 6 -20 74 4 -20	10 0 -N1 0 76 4 1 -3
14/182	79w/069 12 -18\ 7782 -22	15 0-12 -37	150 047 150 0-021 0	82 L-054 10 Q-14\ 75 Q; 17 -10
14/212		80 H 047 15 0 +03. 77 Ab -41	16 FOGI 15 6 +191 14 44 191 -14	83 £ 075 10 ± 10- 18 41 7 ± 0
15/00Z	82 17 081 154 6 100 -23	84 6054 15 0+07/ 79 10 7 -27	84 - 07/ 15 6 + 08 7	83 £ 688 10 \$114/ 77 \$2 ¶ + 7
15/03Z	86 1 Am	80 6 037 75 6 037 76 62 -44 -21	82 4 051 79 -20 75 48 V +4	84 6 061 10 0 -211 76 4 2
15/062	asic A	182 018 76 8 171 -36 .	ONODAT .O	81 2 051 10 0 -101 75 43 -13
15/092	1 87 1	15 4-07 -40	75 43 +10	O NODAT O
15/122	1 80 Y 🔨 -	79 8044	80 6-078 15 0 +107 24/81 + 14	82 ± 078 10. 0 + 10A 76 14.10A - 3

떱

WARNING FORECAST WORKSHEET

(T	D) (TS) (TYPHOON):
TD	O: MONTH AND YEAR:
1.	TWENTY-FOUR HOUR FORECASTS: DIRECTION SPEED
	MALONE:
	CLIMATOLOGY (statistics):
	CLIMATOLOGY (tracks):
2.	PAST MOVEMENT (SPEED): Z* Z* Z* Z* Z* Z* Latest Fix Z To Past 5 Posits: Latest Posit Z To Past 4 Posits:
3.	BEST TRACK (FAST 24 HOURS):Deg.
4.	UPPER AIR DISCUSSION:
	(8 lines on actual form)
5.	SURFACE DISCUSSION:
	(3 lines on actual form)
6.	INDICATIONS OF INTENSIFICATION OR WEAKENING:
7.	FINAL ASSESSMENT:
	(6 lines on actual form)
3.	FORECAST MOVEMENT: **IST 12HRS **12-24HRS **1ST 24HRS 24-48HRS
	Deg/Kts:
	* Time of past posits in chronological order. **- Use as applicable.

TYPHOON FORECASTS ERRORS

TYPHOON	YPHOON 12 HR FORECASTS		24 HR	FORECASTS	48 HR FORECASTS		
	NO. OF CASES		NO. O	F MEAN ERROR	NO. OF	MEAN ERROR	
	UNDED	(NM)	<u> </u>	(NM)	· ONDED	(MM)	
TILDA .	34	43.9	32	94.6	NONE M	ADE	
BILLIE	16	64.1	15	106.4	13	247.9	
ELLEN	24	74.7	23	158.8	19	290.8	
GEORGIA	9	122.3	7	236.0	3	596.0	
IRIS	11.	47.5	9	123.8	5	309.4	
JOAN	22	57.1	20	105.7	16	228.6	
LOUISE	17	46.8	16	114.6	16	290.8	
PATSY	16	113.4	14	205.6	4	360.8	
SARAH	20	43.8	18	105.4	14	269.7	
VERA	17	42.5	·15	87.3	11	160.8	
AMY	13	78.1	11	176.8	7	355.6	
CHARLOTTE	34	48.0	32	98.6	28	310.3	
DINAH	27	50.1	25	97.7	21	231.0	
EMMA	27	69.1	25	149.4	21	335.7	
FREDA	27	41.9	25	97.8	21	166.5	
GILDA	3 0 ·	35.1	29	74.9	25	178.2	
HARRIET	35	46.5	33	100.9	29	272.7	
AVERAGE ERR	OR - 12 HE	FORECASTS	(379	CASES)		55.6	
AVERAGE ERR	OR - 24 HF	FORECASTS	(349	CASES)	• • • •	115.5	
AVERAGE ERR	OR - 48 HF	FORECASTS	(253	CASES)		262.1	

TYPHOON	MISSIONS	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIXES	FIXES	PENET	OTHER
	FLOWN	OBS.	DROPS	REQUESTED	MADE	FIXES	FIXES*
TILDA	14	313	17	35	32	25	7
BILLIE	10	205	21	13	12	9	3
ELLEN	13	262	33	22	21	18	4
GEORGIA	5	88	11	7	7	5	2
IRIS	6	110	18	10	10	10	3
JOAN	9	170	27	17	17	15	5
LOUISE	10	149	22	18	17	13	5
PATSY	4	85	13	4	4	4	0
SARAH	11	200	28	20	20	15	8
VERA	10	159	29	18	17	13	4
AMY	12	218	32	15	15	11	5
CHARLOTTE	22	386	57	44	44	28	16
DINAH	19	228	31	30	30	19	11
EMMA	22	349	64	36	36	27	9
FREDA	12	215	30	23	23	17	6
GILDA	16	277	42	36	36	23	10
HARRIET	20	385	36	43	41	28	15
TOTAL	215	3799	511	391	382	280	113

^{*}Radar or Triangulation Fixes

SECTION V

INDIVIDUAL TROPICAL CYCLONE DATA

SECTION V

INDIVIDUAL TYPHOON SUMMARIES

Each typhoon will be treated individually. This consists of the life history and characteristics; the Reconnaissance Aircraft Fix data; the Position and Forecast Verification data; and three charts showing Best Track, 12 and 24 hour Verification data.

The heading of the fifth column of each Reconnaissance Aircraft Fix tabulation is "*Unit, Method & Accy." The asterisk was inserted to call attention to the following explanation of the terms used. The first term designates the unit making the fix: "54," "55" or "56" —54th, 55th or 56th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron. "12"—12th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron. "VW"—Navy early warning aircraft. The second term is the method used to make the fix: "P"—penetration, "R"—radar and "T"—triangulation. The third term is the estimated accuracy of the fix in miles. A double asterisk in Column 5 indicates the fix was made by land-based radar.

Attention is called to the Forecast Verification data. The table is read from left to right with the information corresponding to the date-time group. For example, see the table with Typhoon TILDA 15-1200Z. The 12 hour forecast error, from a forecast made 12 hours previous, is 62 miles on a bearing 300 degrees from the Best Track position 07.6N 146.6E. The 24 hour error made on a forecast 24 hours previous is 95 miles on a bearing of 305 degrees from the same Best Track position. On Typhoons TILDA, BILLIE and ELLEN, the forecasts from the first fix positions were not for a full 12 or 24 hours, and although shown on the charts, the errors were not tabulated.

A. TYPHOON TILDA (14-23 APRIL 1959)

Surface map analyses on 12 April 1959 showed a possible closed cyclonic circulation on the Intertropical Convergence Zone south of Truk. Subsequent analyses showed the center moving slowly westward, while surface reports indicated intensification. The 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron was requested to investigate the suspect area. A fix made at 140123Z confirmed the existence of surface winds of tropical storm intensity and positioned Tropical Storm TILDA at 5.5N-148.2E.

Tropical Storm TILDA moved northwestward at 7.5 knots to a position near 7.5N - 146.6E where her speed decreased to 3 knots. At the same time the winds increased to typhoon intensity, having been observed by reconnaissance aircraft to be 80 knots in the northeast quadrant. Twelve hours later Typhoon TILDA resumed a northwesterly movement, with two minor oscillations, at an approximate speed of 7 knots. At 190000Z she began a northerly curvature moving at a speed of 9 knots. At 201200Z, near a point 18.7N - 137.5E, TILDA became quasi-stationary for approximately 30 hours. At the same time intensity decreased, and she was downgraded to a tropical storm in the 121800Z warning. During this 30 hour period the typhoon was fixed 6 times by reconnaissance aircraft with all fixes falling inside a circle 30 miles in diameter. A weak col area aloft apparently provided no push or steering and TILDA drifted aimlessly, unable to cross the ridgeline to the north. Weak troughing to the west of TILDA became evident after 220000Z and the rapidly weakening tropical storm moved northward picking up speed as she moved into the westerlies north of 20 degrees.

TILDA rapidly became extra-tropical and a final warning was issued at 230000Z, with the last position 130 miles southwest of Iwo Jima.

Typhoon TILDA reached her greatest intensity 400 miles west of Guam with maximum surface winds of 130 knots. She followed seasonal climatology quite well with the exception of the quasi-stationary period. Thirty-seven warnings were issued covering a period of 10 days.

Typhoon TILDA spent her fury over the open ocean and no damage was recorded.

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON TILDA

										•		
	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	1 2 3	140123Z 140732Z 142030Z	05.5N 06.3N 07.3N	147.8E	54-P-10 54-P-10 54-P-5	 990	40 60 45	10050 9970 9920	38 40 55	12 10	09 07	CIRC DIA 30 MI ELLIP MAJ AXIS 10 MI
39	4 5 6 7	150200Z 150700Z 151400Z 152030Z	07.4n 07.6n 08.4n 08.8n	146.6E 146.6E 145.8E 145.7E	54-P-7 54-P-3 54-R-10 54-P-5	987 	50 75 75	9880 9800 9380	48 60 50 70	14 14 	10 09 	ELLIP MAJ AXIS 20 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI ELLIP 30X25 MI ELLIP 35X20 MI
	8 9 10 11 12 13	160200Z 160640Z 160800Z 161100Z 161400Z 162030Z	09.5N 09.7N 09.8N 09.9N 09.9N 10.3N	145.2E 144.4E 144.4E 143.9E 143.5E 142.8E	54-P-5 VW-R 54-P-5 54-R 54-P-10 54-P-5		80	9110 8850 8470	50 70 120	19 19 14	11	CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 17 MI
	14 15 16 17	170200Z 170800Z 171500Z 172030Z	10.5N 10.7N 11.6N 12.1N	142.3E 141.9E 141.1E 140.5E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-R-15 54-P-3		150 120	8360 8220 8080	135 120 130	16 15 	14 14 12	CIRC DIA 20 MI ELLIP 13X15 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI
	18 19 20 21	180100Z 180800Z 181400Z 182030Z	12.2N 12.6N 12.8N 13.5N	139.7E 139.0E 138.1E 137.7E	54-P-3 54-P-5 54-T-15 54-P-1		150 100 	8080 8190 8310	110	17 16 15	11 16 	CIRC DIA 15 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON TILDA (CONTID)

	•												
	FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS	
	22	190143Z	13.8N	137.7E	54-P-5		160	8220	110	19	13	CIRC DIA 20 MI	
	23 24	190425Z 190800Z	14.2N 14.7N	137.2E 137.1E	VW-R-10 54-P-5		175	8080	125	19	15	CIRC DIA 20 MI	
	25 26	191400Z 192030Z	15.8N 16.5N	136.8E 136.6E	54-R-20 54-P-5		125	8510		21	21	CIRC DIA 35 MI	
,	27 28	201400Z 202030Z	18.8N 18.6N	137.5E 137.0E	54-R-10 54-P-5	 964		9290	70	21	15	CIRC DIA 30 MI	
>	29 30 31 32	210329Z 210800Z 211400Z 212155Z	18.7N 18.6N 19.0N 18.7N	137.5E 137.6E 137.4E 137.1E	56-P-10 54-P-5 54-P-10 54-P-15	987 985 992	80 70 45	9750 9750 	60 47	18 15 23	12 10 23	CLDS IN EYE HORSESHOE SHAPE CIRC DIA 30 MI	•
	33 34 35	220208Z 220520Z 222220Z	19.7N 20.5N 24.1N	136.9E 137.0E 139.2E	54-P-10 54-P-10 54-P-5	993 996 999	70 40	10080 10070 10080	40 50 40			CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI EYE DIFFUSE	

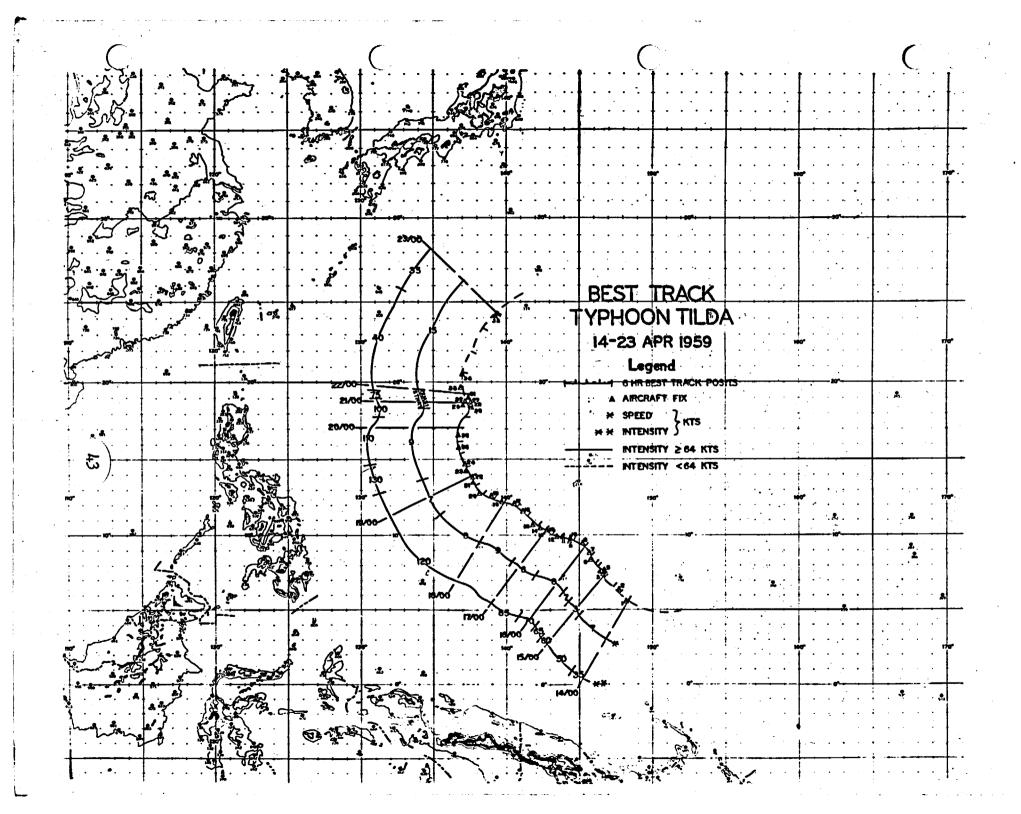
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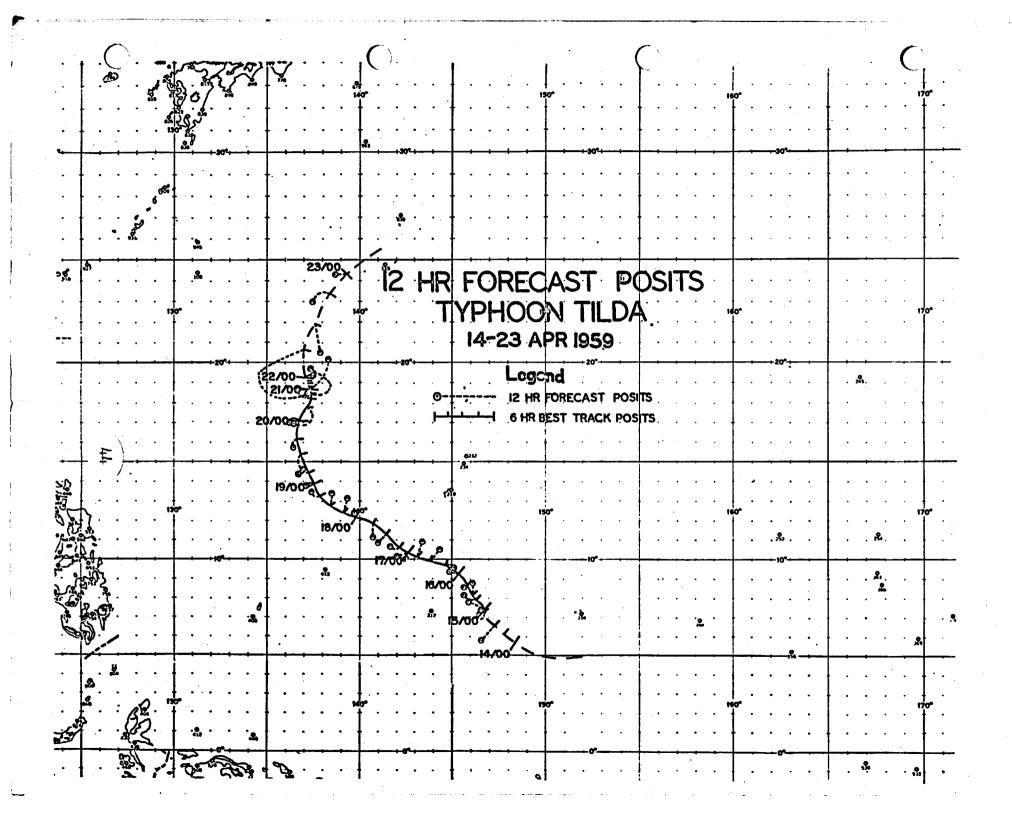
TYPHOON TILDA 14 APRIL - 23 APRIL 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

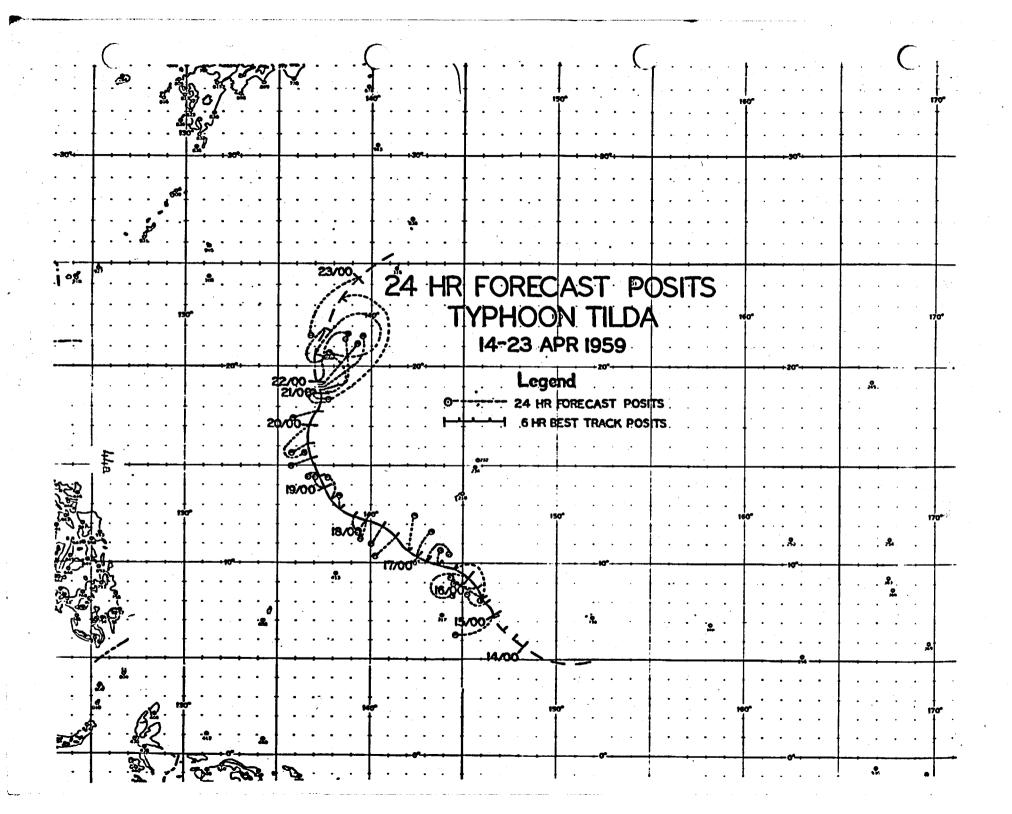
DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
140000Z 140600Z 141200Z 141800Z	05.6N 148.3E 06.1N 147.8E 06.5N 147.3E 07.1N 146.7E	 325 - 17	
150000Z 150600Z 151200Z 151800Z	07.3N 146.6E 07.6N 146.6E 08.1N 146.1E 08.6N 145.8E	310 - 52 300 - 62 180 - 17 320 - 81	305 - 95 300 - 110 292 - 86
160000Z	09.3N 145.3E	280 - 26	168 - 58
160600Z	09.7N 144.6E	118 - 30	140 - 130
161200Z	09.9N 143.8E	042 - 50	006 - 45
161800Z	10.0N 143.2E	016 - 55	070 - 68
170000Z	10.3N 142.6E	256 - 36	030 - 90
170600Z	10.6N 142.1E	270 - 25	010 - 105
171200Z	11.3N 141.4E	225 - 37	230 - 100
171800Z	11.9N 140.7E	180 - 43	220 - 66
180000Z	12.2N 139.8E	360 - 06	208 - 65
180600Z	12.4N 139.1E	019 - 42	162 - 55
181200Z	12.8N 138.4E	358 - 30	332 - 31
181800Z	13.3N 137.9E	360 - 06	350 - 65
190000Z	13.9N 137.5E	250 - 23	320 - 42
190600Z	14.5N 137.2E	246 - 30	270 - 30
191200Z	15.3N 136.8E	162 - 38	254 - 60
191800Z	16.2N 136.6E	213 - 25	240 - 60
200000Z	17.1N 136.7E	266 - 20	192 - 85
200600Z	17.8N 137.1E	281 - 35	248 - 80
201200Z	18.6N 137.4E	278 - 37	270 - 28
201800Z	18.7N 137.3E	360 - 58	285 - 25
210000Z	18.7N 137.3E	033 - 97	014 - 110
210600Z	18.7N 137.3E	022 - 60	010 - 155
211200Z	18.7N 137.3E	028 - 85	040 - 212
211800Z	18.7N 137.3E	035 - 30	042 - 175

TYPHOON TILDA 14 APRIL - 23 APRIL 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA (CONT'D)

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
220000Z	19.3N 137.1E	045 - 24	033 - 175
220600Z	20.7N 137.0E	172 - 130	295 - 45
221200Z	22.0N 137.6E	205 - 100	180 - 83
221800Z	23.3N 138.3E	248 - 50	188 - 275
230000Z	24.3N 139.3E	270 - 36	040 - 218
AVERAGE 12 H	OUR FORECAST ERROR	43.9 NM	
	IOUR FORECAST ERROR	94.6 NM	







B. TYPHOON BILLIE (12-18 JULY 1959)

As early as 090000Z, a reconnaissance aircraft was dispatched to investigate a suspect area between the islands of Yap and Koror. However, it was not until 120000Z that a closed surface circulation was confirmed, and at that time a tropical depression warning was issued by JTWC. Within six hours Tropical Depression BILLIE reached tropical storm intensity and twenty-four hours later, at 130600Z, BILLIE was a full-blown typhoon with winds of 65 knots near the center.

From the beginning, BILLIE moved in a northwesterly direction at an average speed of 11 knots. She reached her maximum intensity at 14-0200Z when surface winds of 100 knots were observed. Later, at 150900Z, reconnaissance aircraft located Typhoon BILLIE approximately 20 miles off the northern tip of Taiwan. She continued to travel in a northwesterly direction and passed inland over the China Mainland at 16-0000Z, at which time JTWC issued a final warning pending recurvature. Crographic effect took its toll and BILLIE gradually degenerated to a tropical storm, curving abruptly northward. Tracking from land data indicated that BILLIE would enter the Yellow Sea at approximately 32N - 122E. JTWC resumed warnings at 170000Z. The storm center rapidly accelerated and moved through North Korea heading for Vladivostok. By 171800Z cold air advection in connection with a polar front rapidly caused BILLIE to become extra-tropical and the final warning was issued.

Typhoon BILLIE's movement followed a decided minor sine wave from inception until near the Chinese coast. Elliptical center reports suggested eccentric movement. Originally, BILLIE was forecast to re-

curve and remain over the open water east of the China coast. However, westward intensification of the subtropical high aloft caused BILLIE to move farther west than forecast, and onto the China coast near 27 degrees north. Marked northward recurvature over the Mainland of China is believed to have been caused by a combination of the orographic effect of the mountains of east-central China and a weak trough over Manchuria. No major forecasting difficulties were encountered and the 24-hour forecast error remained well below the annual average. In general BILLIE followed July seasonal climatology quite well in movement and speed. Twenty-two warnings were issued covering a period of 6 days.

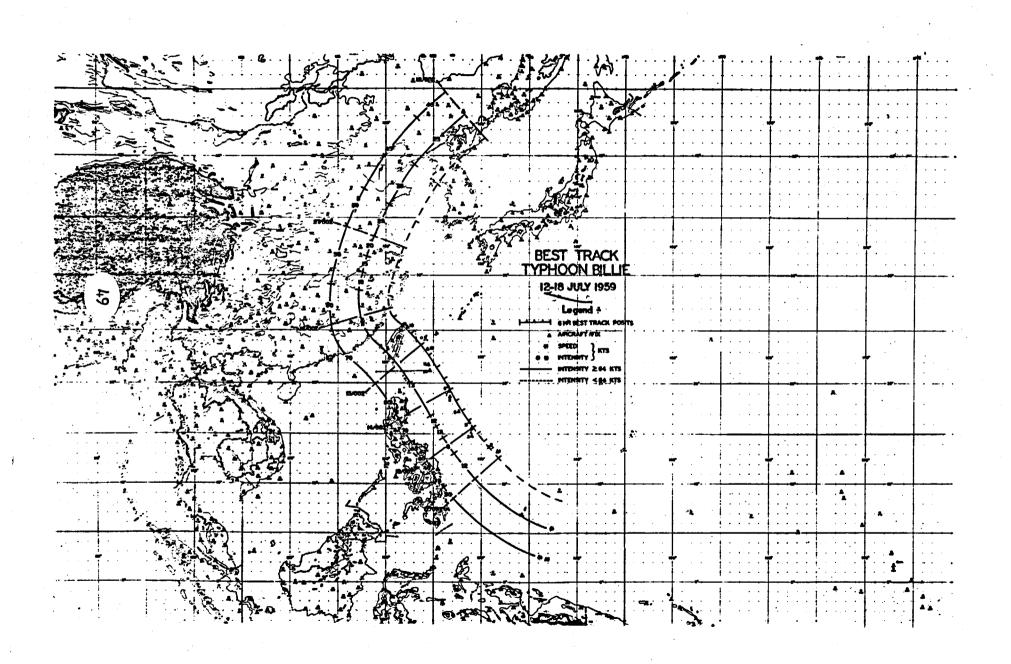
For damage caused by Typhoon BILLIE see Section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

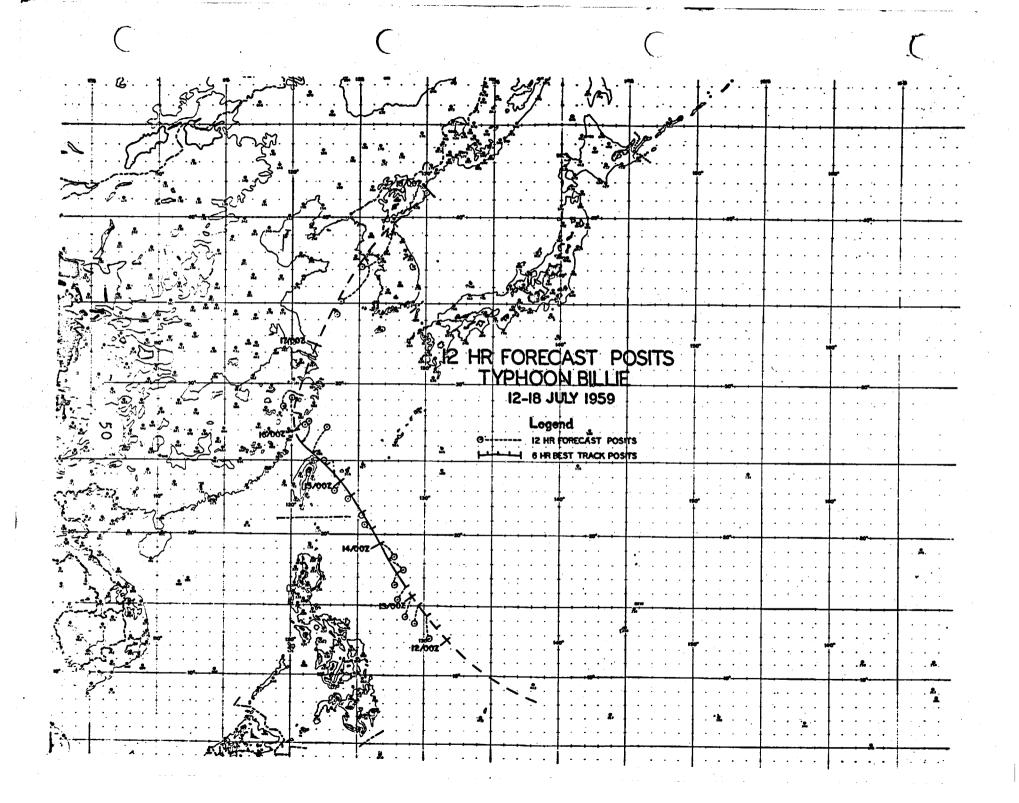
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON BILLIE

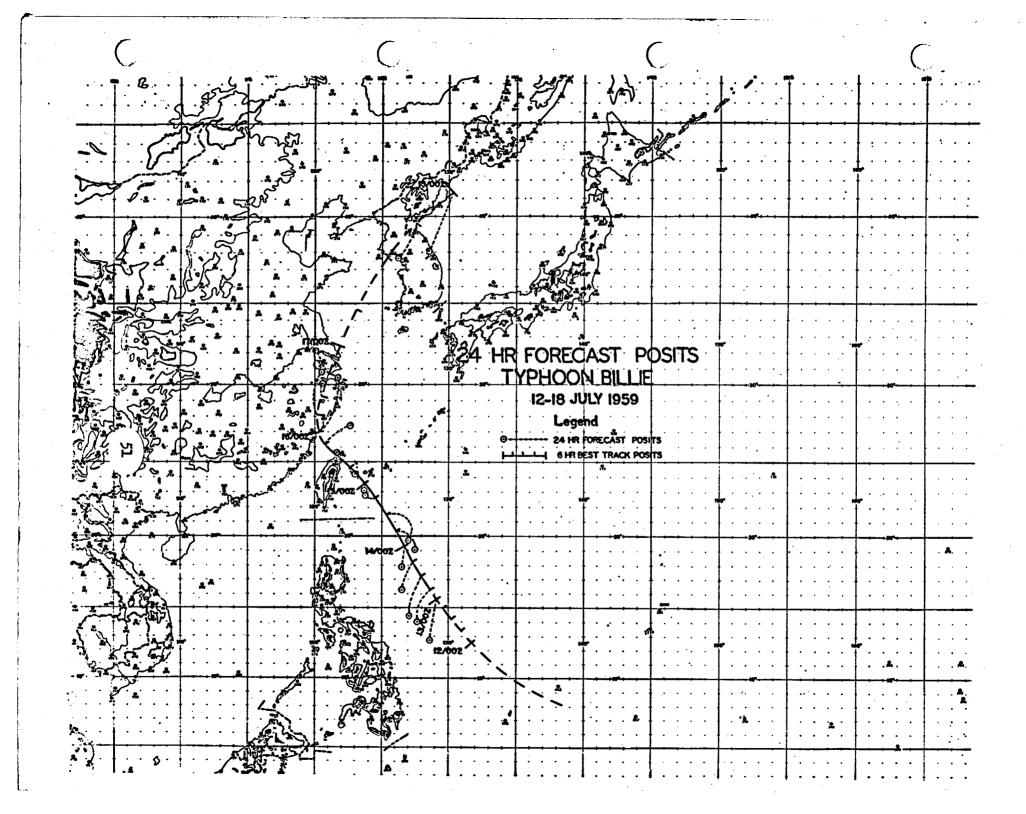
	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL VND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	1 2 3	120316Z 120700Z 122155Z	13.2N 13.7N 14.9N	131.8E 130.9E 129.0E	54-P-20 54-P-15 54-P-5	997 996 984	40 35 45	9990 9830	45	26 27 	21 21 -	CIRC DIA 100 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 40 MI
47	4 5 6 7 8	130130Z 130600Z 131400Z 132100Z 132305Z	15.5N 16.1N 17.2N 19.2N 18.8N	129.0E 128.9E 127.7E 126.7E 126.8E	54-P-5 54-P-5 54-R-25 54-P-5 12-R-20	984 974	70 75 65	9750 9680 9560	60 60 40	13 18 15	09 11 09 	CIRC DIA 60 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI ELLIP 100X75 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI
	9 10 11 12	140200Z 141000Z 141400Z 142100Z	19.6N 21.2N 21.9N 23.2N	126.4E 124.6E 124.4E 124.3E	54-P-10 12-R-10 54-T-5 54-P-5	979 968	100 65	9560 9360	60 58 85	13 16	12 13	CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI
	13 14	150900Z 151400Z	25.2N 25.4N	122.2E 121.8E	54-P-5 54-R-30	969 	70 	9270	65 	15	14	CIRC DIA 25 MI EYE INDEFINITE

TYPHOON BILLIE 12 - 17 JULY 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

	STORM POSITION	12 HR ERROR	24 HR ERROR
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTANCE
120000Z	12.6N 131.7E		
120600Z	13.4N 130.8E		
121200Z	14.2N 130.2E		
121800Z	15.0N 129.6E	185 - 71	
	LOSON LEOSON	10) - 11	
130000Z	15.7N 129.1E	196 - 98	
130600Z	16.3N 128.6E	211 - 66	198 - 145
131200Z	17.2N 128.0E	188 - 40	
131800Z	• •		200 - 170
1310002	18.2N 127.2E	121 - 71	201 - 125
140000Z	19.2N 126.5E	130 - 85	180 - 80
140600Z	20.3N 125.9E	326 - 33	145 - 172
141200Z	21.5N 125.2E	180 - 20	137 - 146
141800Z	22.7N 124.5E	243 - 20	304 - 38
2410000	Ecolu Teneda	245 - 20	JU4 = J6
150000Z	23.7N 123.7E	239 - 33	173 - 38
150600Z	24.7N 122.7E	065 - 41	152 - 32
151200Z	25.4N 121.8E	025 - 171	280 - 08
151800Z	26.1N 120.9E	012 - 92	052 - 115
	200111 120072	01£ - /£	U)2 - 11)
160000Z	27.0N 120.2E	072 - 50	021 - 210
160600Z	28.1N 120.1E	355 - 58	007 - 167
161200Z	29.3N 120.5E	239 - 76	023 - 46
161800Z	30.7N 121.2E		325 - 104
			.)~) — 204
170000Z	32.4N 122.2E		
170600Z	34.7N 123.5E		
AVERAGE 12 HO	OUR FORECAST ERROR	64.1 NM	
AVERAGE 24 HO	OUR FORECAST ERROR	106.4 NM	
- •			







C. HURRICANE DOT (O1-08 August 1959)

I. <u>Introduction</u>: This report was prepared by FWC, Pearl Harbor and edited by FWC/JTWC, Guam.

At 0000Z on 24 July the SS PACIFICUS at 19.5N - 127.5W, 1000 miles west of Lower California, reported 35 knot surface winds. Based on this report a tropical warning was issued at 240000Z with the remark that the accuracy of the position was poor. At 240600Z the same ship reported 55 knot winds, and the position given on the 0600Z warning was 18.4N - 120.6W. The movement of the unnamed storm was forecast to be west northwest at 12 knots. From 240600Z until 270000Z, there were no further ship reports. Subsequent warning positions were therefore based upon extrapolation. The storm was "killed" with the 270000Z warning. However, if the storm actually moved west southwest at 6 knots, it would have been positioned, by 2100Z on 1 August, at 15.7N - 141.2W, the point where Tropical Storm DOT was "discovered." This was possibly the case. There was no data available between 240600Z July and Ol2100Z August in the area of the unnamed storm, so it is impossible to determine whether the original storm dissipated or simply was rediscovered as DOT.

II. Method of Detection:

At Oll800Z an unidentified ship reported 60 knot surface winds at 15.7N.- 141.2W. This was fixed as the first warning position (Oll800Z) of Tropical Storm DOT.

III. Best Track Analysis:

Between the first reconnaissance at 030000Z and the final

eye fix by reconnaissance at 071858Z, there were a total of 16 aircraft reconnaissance fixes on DOT, and many land-based radar fixes.

The warnings issued by Fleet Weather Central, Pearl Harbor during

DOT are summarized on page 56. The aircraft fixes were considered

to be the most accurate. Due to strong attenuation by heavy precipitation, the land-based radar fixes were considered less reliable.

As a result of excellent electronic navigation aids in the vicinity
of the Hawaiian Islands, most reconnaissance fixes were considered

to have been accurate to within 10 miles.

IV. Analysis of Development:

At 020000Z the following message was received from the SS SONOMA:

"0200Z RECORDED LOW PRESS OF 963PT4 AT 012300Z 15PT7N 141PT8W X WIND BACKING FROM NE AT 011800Z TO NW AT 012300Z X WIND SHIFT AND BARO INDICATES VESSEL PASSED THRU SRN PART OF STORM CNTR AT 012300Z"

The maximum surface wind recorded at this time was 90 knots. From 011800Z until 020600Z DOT's position was based upon the reports of this one ship. From 020600Z until the first aircraft fix at 030000Z, positions were based upon extrapolation only. From 030000Z until degeneration into an open wave at 080600Z, DOT's center was fixed continuously by aircraft reconnaissance. The minimum sea level pressure during the period of aircraft reconnaissance fixes was recorded, by dropsonde, as 952 millibar at 030000Z. Using the following equation, developed for determining the maximum winds of a tropical cyclone, the maximum surface wind was computed as 130 knots.

Wind max =
$$20 - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{1010 - Pc}$$

(Where T is latitude in degrees, and Pc is central pressure in mb.)

The central pressure rose steadily, as determined from dropsonde observations and from the minimum 700 mb height using the below equation (see TABLE 1):

Pc =
$$\frac{\text{H700mb}}{28}$$
 \rightarrow 638
(Where Pc is central pressure in mb, and H700mb is 700 mb height in feet.)

	TABLE 1. CENT	RAL PRESSURE	HURRICANE	DOT	
DATE'	TIME Z	CENTRAL PRESSURE	LAT N	LONG W	MAX OBSERVED SFC WIND
3 AUG 3 AUG 4 AUG 5 AUG 5 AUG 5 AUG 6 AUG 7 AUG	1612Z 0412Z 2104Z 1150Z 1633Z 2222Z 1643Z	# 952 # 957 # 961 # 966 * 992 # 970 # 968 * 976 * 999	15.3 15.8 16.2 16.9 17.3 17.6 18.1 20.3 22.8	145.8 148.1 150.1 154.4 156.0 156.6 157.4 158.9 161.2	Not observed 100 kt 100 kt 140 kt Not observed Not observed 95 kt Not observed 45 kt

[#] Indicates dropsonde observation

V. Storm Movement:

The indicated 700-500 mb flow during the entire period between the discovery and dissipation of DOT was ESE becoming WSW north of Lihue. The indicated 200 mb flow for the same period was also constant from the ESE, curving gradually northward in the vicinity of the Island of Hawaii. The best track analysis indicates that the fully developed storm was steered by the flow near the 300 mb level. As the

^{*} Indicates computed from min 700 mb height

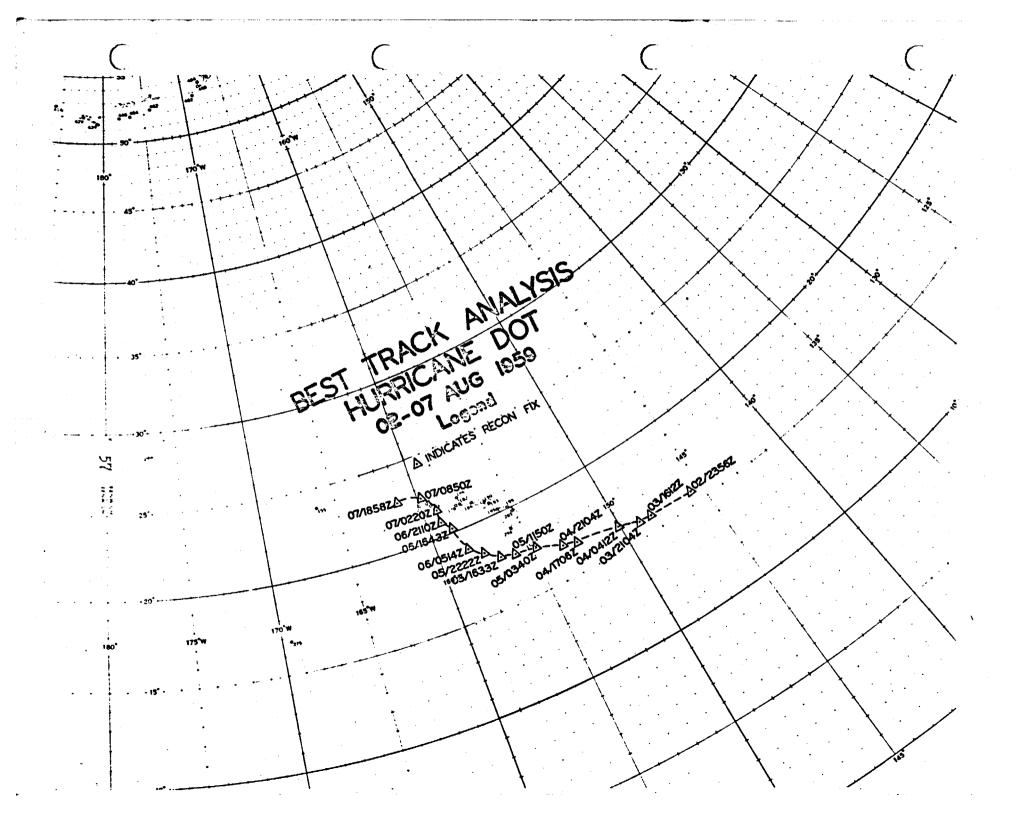
storm weakened after passing Hawaii, the best steering flow appears to have been near the 500 mb level. This indicates the possibility of a direct, or nearly direct, relationship between storm intensity and height of steering level.

VI. Summarization:

South Point, Hawaii received heavy seas and gusty winds to 75 knots as DOT reached her closest point of approach to that island. The most significant effect of DOT on Oahu was the rainfall. The U.S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu recorded 2.66 inches, while normal rainfall for the entire month of August is only 0.80 inches. The greatest damage occurred on Kauai. The track analysis indicates that the storm center passed directly over Lihue, county seat of Kauai, and although that station reported gusts to 65 knots as the highest winds, unofficial reports of 90 knot winds were received from other parts of the island. The hurricane unroofed homes, uprooted trees and knocked down power and telephone lines as it raked the entire island of Kauai. Many roadways were blocked and huge waves pounded the shoreline. Torrential rains swelled rivers and streams to raise flood threats, and Kauai was subsequently proclaimed a disaster area.

WARNINGS ISSUED BY FWC, PEARL HARBOR

WNG NO.	DTG OF WARNING	WARNING BASIS	LAT (N)	LONG	MOVEMENT DIR SPD (KTS)	MAX WIND (KTS) POSIT
1	011800Z 020000Z	Ship Ship	15.7 15.8	141.2 142.0	WNW 9	60 Fair 90 Fair
2	020600Z	Ship	15.7	142.9	W 10	90 Fair
4	021200Z	Extrap	15.6	144.0	WSW 10	85 Poor
5	021800Z 030000Z	Extrap Recon	16.0 15.3	144.5 145.8	W 7 W 9	75 Poor 120 Good
7	030600Z	Extrap	15.3	146.3	w 7	120 Poor
8 9(WB)	031200Z 031800Z	Extrap Recon	15.3 15.8	147.0 148.5	W 7 WNW 9	115 Poor 110 Fair
10	040000Z	Extrap	15.9	149.5	WNW 10	115 Fair
11 12	040600Z 041200Z	Recon Extrap	16.2 16.5	150.5 151.5	WNW 10	120 Good 115 Fair
13	041800Z	Recon	16.7	152.5	WNW 10	120 Good
14 15	050000Z 050600Z	Recon Recon	17.0 17.5	154.0 155.3	WNW 12 WNW 13	115 Good 115 Fair
16	051200Z	Recon	17.5	156.0	WNW 12	115 Fair
17 18	051800Z 060000Z	Recon Recon	17.7 18.2	156.8 157.7	WNW 11	90 Fair 1st 12 hrs
19	060600Z	Recon	18.9	158.3	WM 10	100 Good 100 Good
20 21	061200Z 061800Z	Recon Radar	19.6 20.4	158.8 158.9	N 8 N 4	90 Good lat 12 hrs
22	070000Z	Radar	21.2	159.2	n 10 nne 10	65 Fair 1st 12 hrs
23	070600Z	Land Sta	22.1	159.2	ME 10 NNE 13	65 Good 90 Fair
24	071200Z	Analysis	22.8	160.0	NNW 13 NNE 13	1st 12 hrs 70 Poor
25 26	071800Z 080000Z	Recon Extrap	22.8 23.0	161.1 162.1	WNW 9 WNW 10	45 Fair 45 Poor
27	080600Z	Recon	23.0	161.0	STNY —	40 Poor



D. TYPHOON ELLEN (2-9 AUGUST 1959)

On 1 August, a well-developed low pressure cell, accompanied by a strong easterly wave, was evident to the northwest of Guam. A reconnaissance aircraft was directed into the area, and at 020535Z a definite eye with surface winds of 25 knots was found. Thus at 02-0600Z JTWC issued the first warning on Tropical Depression ELLEN. Six hours later ELLEN had reached tropical storm intensity and twenty-four hours later ELLEN was upgraded to a typhoon with center winds of 65 knots.

EILEN proceeded to move in a northwesterly direction at an average speed of 12 knots, reaching her peak intensity approximately 200 miles south-southeast of Okinawa with center winds of 100 knots and a sea level pressure of 970 mbs. At 050200Z ELLEN passed abeam of Okinawa at a distance of 10 miles to the east-northeast. The highest wind recorded on the island was at Naha where sustained winds of 35 knots with gusts to 50 knots were observed. ELLEN then veered to a more northerly course and decelerated, finally stagnating off the southwest coast of Kyushu. She remained in this location for approximately 46 hours, blocked from further movement by a strong upper air ridge to the north. During this time ELLEN weakened considerably, and was downgraded to a tropical storm at 080600Z. By 071200Z it was evident that the ridge aloft had weakened to a marked degree, and ELLEN began to accelerate toward the east-northeast. She moved along the southern coast of Japan passing directly over Tokyo, and reached the open sea east of Honshu at 0911.00Z. ELLEN was now an extratropical storm moving in excess of twenty knots.

Typhoon ELLEN was characterized by an erratic path which is typical of early August typhoon climatology. Typhoon MARGE of 1951 had a similar path except that the unusual blocking southwest of Japan did not occur. The diameter of Typhoon ELLEN's eye was very large, averaging 50 miles, and several times reconnaissance aircraft reported the eye as having a diameter of 100 miles. Twenty-five warnings covering a period of 7 days were issued.

For damage caused by Typhoon ELLEN see section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON ELLEN

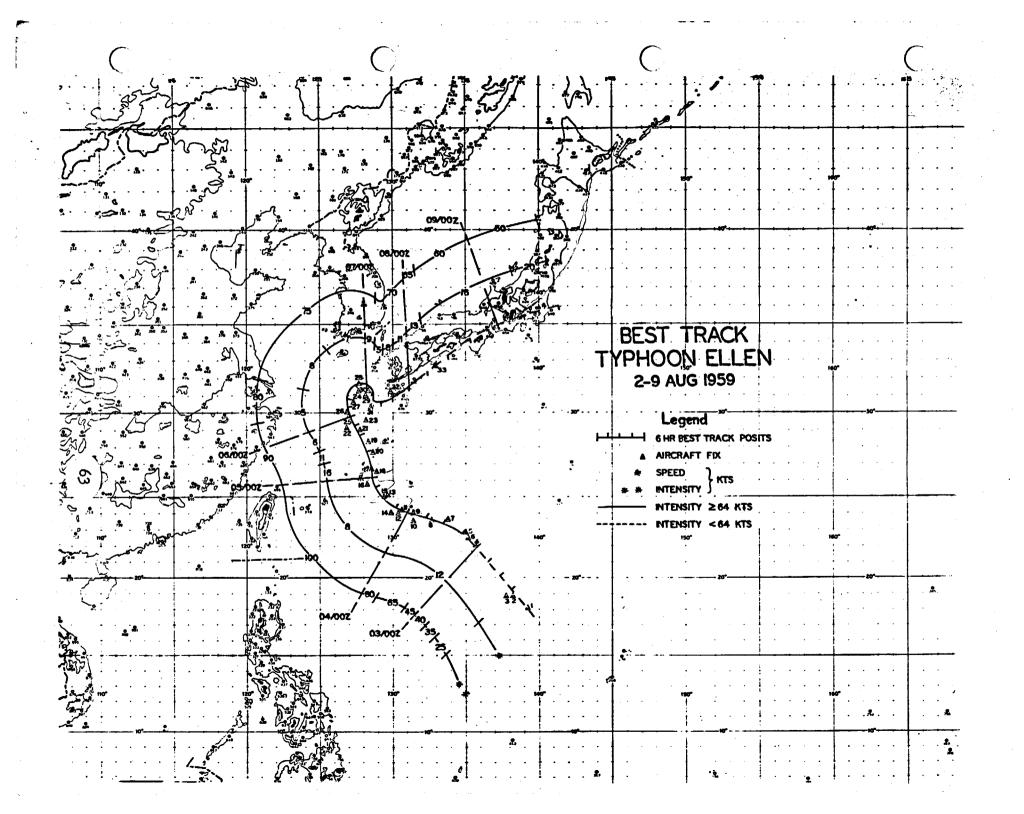
						•			MAX			•
				•	*UNIT	MIN	MAX	MIN	FLT	700MB	700MB	
	FIX				METHOD	SLP	SFC	700MB	LVL	TEMP	DEWPT	
	NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	& ACCY	MBS	WND	HGT	'MND	(°C)	(°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	1	010345Z	18.1N	139.4E	54-P-5	991	35	10090	30	10	09	NO EYE
	2	020535Z	18.9N	138.1E	54-P-5	995	25	9980	25	08	07	CIRC DIA 50 MI
	3	020820Z	18.9N	137.8E	54-T-10							
	4	022030Z	22.ON	135.7E	54-P-5	998		9900	48	11	06	CIRC DIA 40 MI
.60	5 6 7 8 9	030215Z 030505Z 031144Z 031702Z 032030Z 032300Z	22.8N 22.5N 23.6N 23.6N 24.0N 23.6N	135.0E 135.2E 133.9E 132.6E 131.4E 131.4E	54-P-5 54-P-5 12-R-20 12-R-5 54-P-2 12-R-0	993 987 979	50 75 60	9840 9760 9560 	35 45 	10 16 16	09 08 14 	EYE DIFFUSE EYE INDEFINITE HORSESHOE SHAPE HORSESHOE 30X20 MI CIRC OPEN NORTH HORSESHOE 55X25 MI
	11 12 13 14 15 16	040200Z 040352Z 041049Z 041115Z 041400Z 042030Z	24.2N 24.0N 25.1N 24.0N 25.0N 25.7N	130.7E 130.3E 129.6E 129.9E 129.5E 128.2E	54-P-0 56-P-5 12-R-3 54-R-20 54-R-20 54-P-2	975 970 	110 65 	9520 9570	40 60	17 17	15	CIRC DIA 25 MI EYE INDEFINITE HORSESHOE 60X30 MI CIRC DIA 60 MI CIRC DIA 40 MI
·	17 18 19 20	050138Z 050200Z 050800Z 051115Z	26.7N 26.5N 28.3N 27.7N	128.6E 128.9E 128.3E 128.7E	56-P-3 54-P-2 54-P-0 12-R-2	971 973 971	60 50 100	9461 9460 9390	45 60	17 16	16 12	EILIP 30X25 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 60 MI HORSESHOE SHAPE

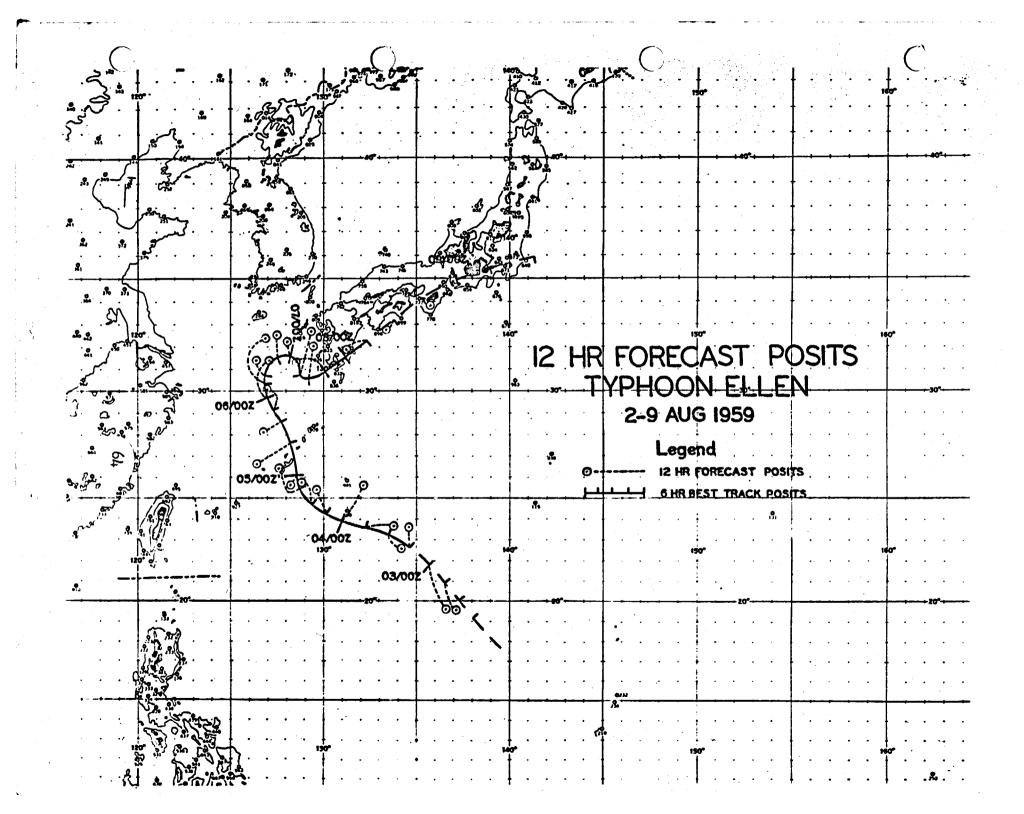
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON ELLEN (CONT'D)

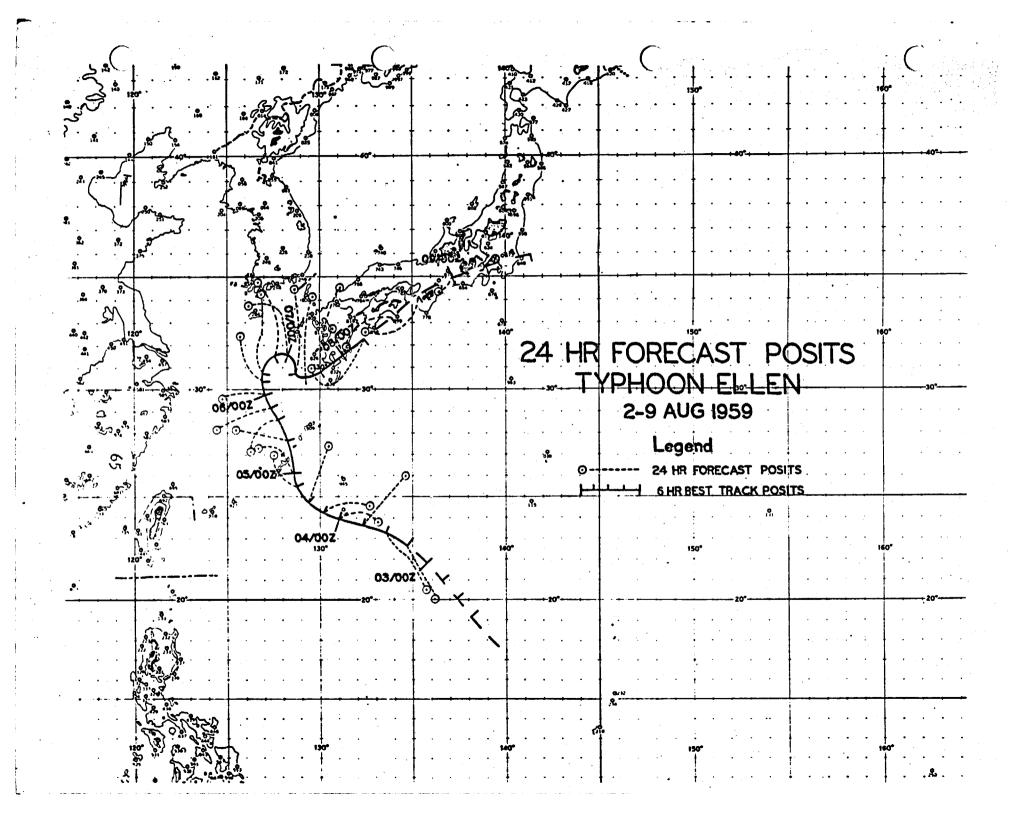
	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS	
	21. 22 23	051300Z 052130Z 052220Z	29.0N 29.1N 29.6N	127.8E 126.9E 128.2E	54-T-20 54-P-10 12-R-0	974 	75 	9270	90	20	13	CIRC DIA 75 MI ELLIP 100X60 MI	
19	24 25 26 27 28	060103Z 060200Z 060845Z 061400Z 062200Z	31.3N 29.9N 30.0N 30.6N 31.7N	127.7E 127.0E 126.9E 127.4E 127.7E	56-P-5 56-P-7 54-P-5 54-T-15 54-P-6	965 967 964	70	9260 9200	 65 60	19	13	CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 60 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI	
	29 30 31 32	062259Z 070200Z 070700Z 072000Z	31.3N 30.4N 31.2N	128.4E 128.5E 129.9E	12-R-5 54-P-5 54-P-6 54-R-2	964 966	80 60	9140 9120	65 75 65	18 17	15 15	CIRC DIA 100 MI CIRC DIA 100 MI CIRC DIA 100 MI CIRC DIA 05 MI	
	33	080940Z	32.8N	133.0E	54-P-0	978	55	9330	50	16	14	EYE VERY DIFFUSE	

TYPHOON EILEN 02 - 09 AUGUST 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
DIG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTRICE	DIO. DIDIMOD
020600Z	19.1N 138.1E		
020000Z 021200Z	20.1N 137.3E		
0212002 021800Z	21.0N 136.5E		
OKIDOOA	21,011 130,571		•
030000Z	21.9N 135.7E	157 - 141	
030600Z	22.7N 134.7E	006 - 55	
031200Z	23.3N 133.5E	143 - 61	146 - 216
031800Z	23.8N 132.3E	097 - 85	045 - 188
040000Z	24.ON 131.OE	035 - 108	095 - 115
040600Z	24.3N 130.2E	338 - 70	083 - 137
041200Z	24.8N 129.4E	330 – 62	019 - 160
041800Z	25.4N 128.8E	315 – 86	323 - 1 33
050000Z	26.2N 128.6E	158 - 46	300 - 125
050600Z	27.8N 128.2E	234 - 117	278 - 145
051200Z	28.7N 127.6E	225 - 55	219 - 123
051800Z	29.3N 127.3E	339 - 5 3	245 – 1 65
0/00007	00 41 00 27		0/1 335
060000Z	29.8N 127.1E	002 - 91	264 - 117
060600Z	30.3N 126.9E	360 - 122	330 - 141
061200Z	30.8N 126.9E	004 - 107	359 - 210
061800Z	31.6N 127.4E	007 - 54	349 - 194
070000Z	31.6N 128.2E	353 - 32	351 - 212
070600Z	30.8N 128.7E	015 - 115	360 - 234
071200Z	30.6N 129.2E	008 - 87	007 - 210
071800Z	30.8N 130.0E	250 - 82	013 - 234
0120000	J0.01 1 J0.01	2,0 02	-54
080000Z	31.5N 131.1E	068 - 33	347 - 84
080600Z	32.3N 132.3E	245 - 65	241 - 158
081200Z	33.3N 133.7E	220 – 37	233 - 145
081800Z	34.2N 135.3E	317 - 28	235 - 175
090000Z	34.9N 137.1E		228 - 43
090600Z	35.4N 138.9E	-	·
091200Z	36.0N 141.3E		
		C1 C 17/	
	OUR FORECAST MIRROR	74.7 NM .	
AVERAGE 24 H	OUR FORECAST ERROR	158.8 NM	







E. TYPHOON GEORGIA (12-14 AUGUST 1959)

For several days beginning on 10 August, a weak, ill-defined low pressure system was forming in the vicinity of Guam. A Weather recommaissance aircraft, directed into the area, located Tropical Depression FRAN approximately 60 miles north of the island at 111200Z. However, some 12 hours later, it was evident that a second center induced by a fracture of the upper air polar trough was forming approximately 400 miles to the north of FRAN. Again a reconnaissance aircraft was sent to investigate and, at 120100Z, Tropical Storm GEORGIA was located at 22.4N - 145.2E with maximum observed surface winds of 45 knots. GEORGIA subsequently became the predominant circulation and FRAN quickly dissipated. At 120900Z, eight hours after initial detection, Tropical Storm GEORGIA was upgraded to a typhoon with center winds of 65 knots.

For twenty-four hours Typhoon GEORGIA moved in a northwesterly direction at an average speed of 14 knots. During this time GEORGIA passed 40 miles northeast of Iwo Jima and 50 miles southwest of Chichi Jima. During the passage of the typhoon, Iwo Jima reported maximum winds of 40 knots with gusts to 53 knots and Chichi Jima reported maximum winds of 30 knots with gusts to 48 knots. The reason neither of the islands experienced stronger winds was due to the fact that in the early stages GEORGIA was a "tight" circulation with maximum winds concentrated within a small distance of the center. After passing Chichi Jima, GEORGIA accelerated and increased in intensity reaching her peak at 130908Z when reconnaissance aircraft reported surface winds of 120 knots. She then turned to a north-northwesterly course and moved

at 25 knots. At 132230Z Typhoon GEORGIA, with center winds of 75 knots, passed approximately 45 miles west of Tokyo. At 140000Z she was downgraded to a tropical storm, having expended much of her energy crossing the Japanese Mainland. Six hours later, at 140600Z, GEORGIA had become an extra-tropical storm.

The formation of typhoons north of 20 degrees due to a fracture of the polar trough, while quite rare, is most common in the month of August. A check of climatology showed none with a history entirely similar to that of Typhoon GEORGIA. A strong gradient, associated with the upper level high oriented north-south to the east of GEORGIA, caused her to rapidly accelerate and move northward over Japan into the Sea of Japan. A total of only 9 warnings covering 3 days were issued.

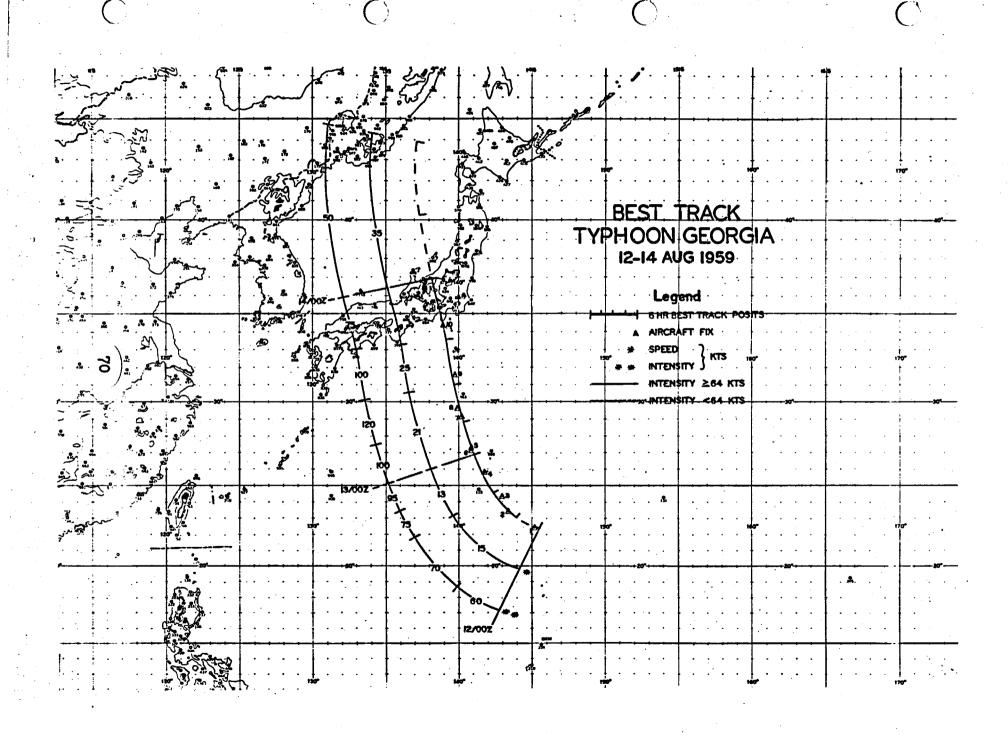
For damage caused by Typhoon GEORGIA see section VI, "Destruct-ive Effects of Typhoons."

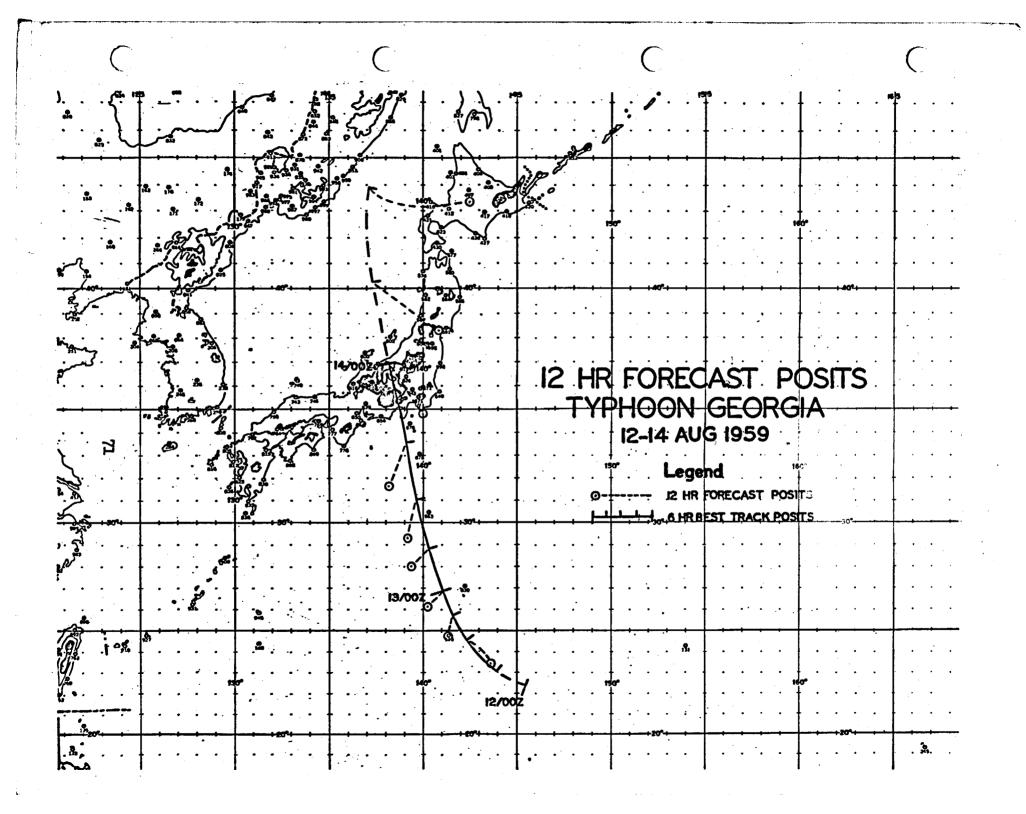
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON GEORGIA

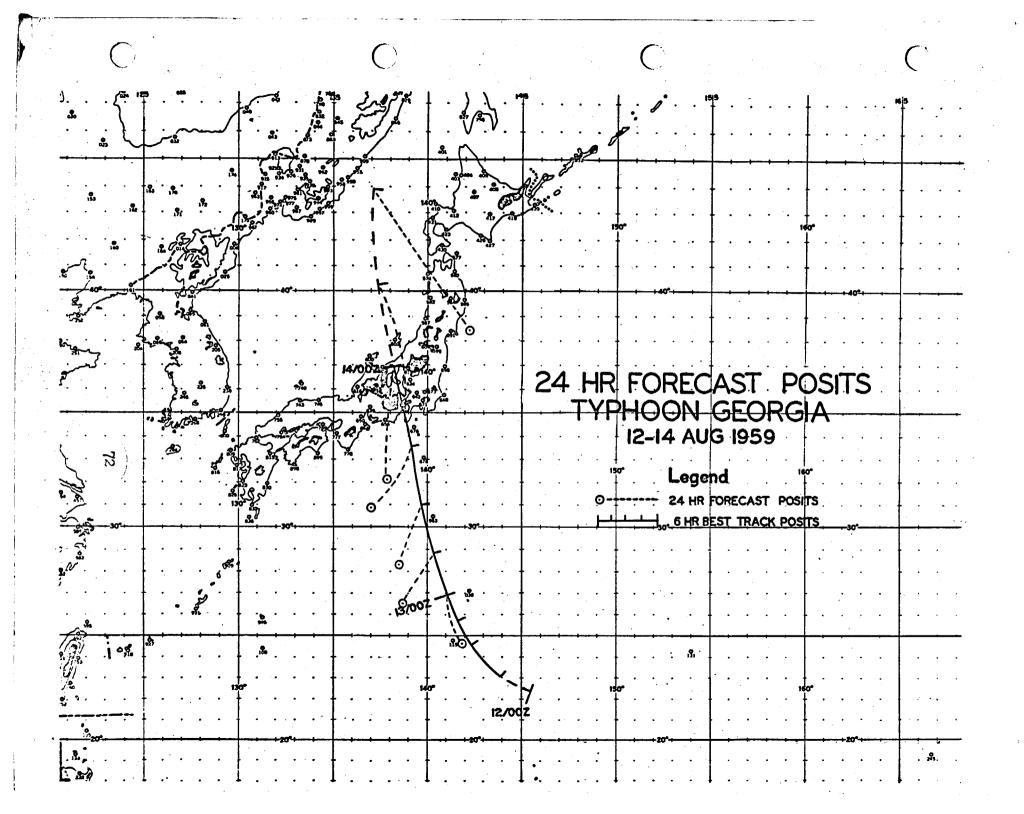
		-										•
	FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	1 2 3 4	120100Z 120905Z 121100Z 122000Z	22.4N 23.4N 24.3N 25.8N	145.2E 143.4E 143.0E 141.8E	54-P-5 54-P-15 54-R-20 54-P-0	991 968 964	45 65 95	9860 9620 9050	40 55 28 72	11 15 19	16	CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 08 MI
S S	5 6 7 8 9	130200Z 130230Z 130734Z 130908Z 131400Z 132000Z	27.3N 27.2N 29.2N 29.6N 31.5N 34.4N	140.8E 140.8E 140.2E 139.9E 139.8E 138.9E	54-P-0 54-P-1 12-R-4 56-P-5 56-R-5 54-P-2	956 953 953 961	110 75 120 90	8960 9030	60 55 70	20 16	17 15	CIRC DIA 15 MI ELLIP 18X09 MI CIRC DIA 09 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 25 MI

TYPHOON GEORGIA 12 - 14 AUGUST 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
			•
120000Z	22.4N 145.5E		
120600Z	23.0N 144.0E		
121200Z	24.6N 142.4E	136 - 100	
121800Z	25.7N 141.7E	193 - 56	
130000Z	26.9N 141.1E	224 - 66	164 - 143
130600Z	28.9N 140.3E	219 - 72	210 - 163
131200Z	31.0N 139.7E	195 - 104	209 - 183
131800Z	33.5N 139.2E	207 - 115	214 - 192
140000Z	36.9N 138.2E	146 - 153	186 - 252
140600Z	40.3N 137.4E	125 - 195	165 - 315
141200Z	43.9N 137.2E	098 - 240	146 - 404
ATTERACE 12 HOL	JR FORECAST ERROR	122.3 NM	
	IR FORECAST ERROR	236.0 NM	•







F. TYPHOON IRIS (19-23 AUGUST 1959)

The first indication of the tropical disturbance, later to become Typhoon IRIS, was noted on 19 August when analysis of the 00002 surface chart indicated a weak cyclonic circulation forming on the Intertropical Convergence Zone in the vicinity of 16N - 128E. The area was designated Cyclone 18, and a reconnaissance aircraft was requested to make an investigation. At 200200Z a closed surface circulation was found at 16.5N - 125.9E with maximum observed surface winds of 70 knots. This was the fifth typhoon of 1959, Typhoon IRIS.

At first IRIS moved west-northwesterly at 7 knots, blocked from any pronounced northward movement by a strong high lying across South-eastern Asia. However, the high gradually weakened and receded, enabling the typhoon to veer more northerly. Thus IRIS began moving to the northwest at 15 knots, a track which took her within 45 miles of the southern tip of Taiwan. IRIS then moved on to the coast of China near Kao-Chi where she rapidly became extra-tropical and subsequently dissipated.

IRIS was characterized by rapid intensification. There were no unusual forecasting problems in connection with IRIS, and the forecast errors were near average for 12, 24 and 48 hours. A total of twelve warnings were issued covering a period of 3 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon IRIS see section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

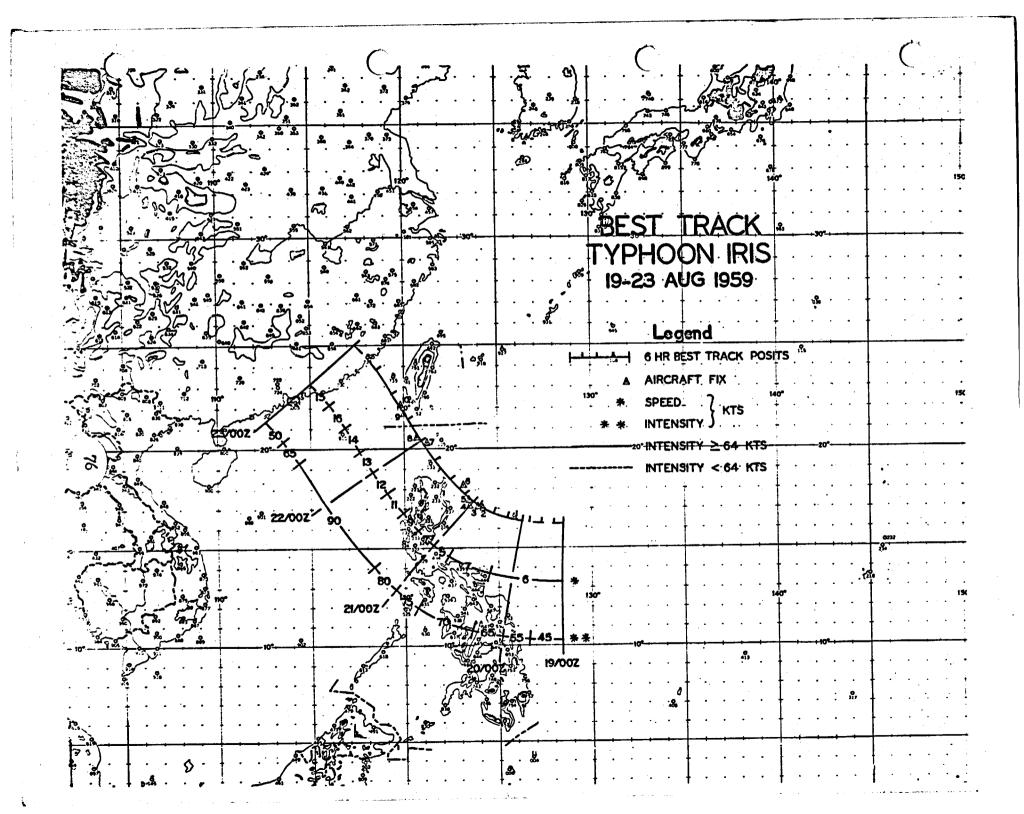
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON IRIS

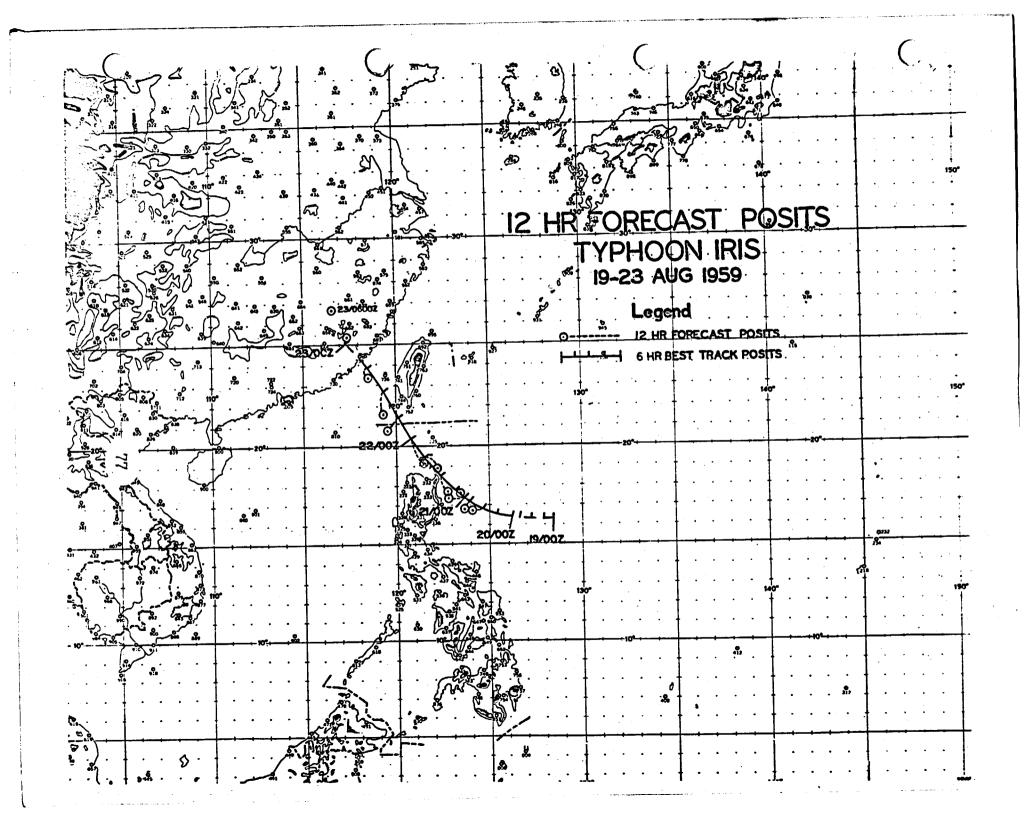
	FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	1 2 3 4	200200Z 201400Z 202000Z 202140Z	16.5N 17.0N	125.9E 124.2E 124.0E 123.6E	54-P-5 54-R-10 54-R-10 54-P-5	994 985	70 85	9980 9760	40 45 80 80	12 14	05 10	CIRC DIA 20 MI HVY SPIRAL BANDS CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 45 MI
3	5 6 7	210200Z 210800Z 212210Z	17.3N 18.2N 20.3N	123.5E 123.1E 121.2E	54-P-5 54-P-2 54-P-2	998 976 971	85 100 65	9650 9500 9570	80 80 80	15 13 17	10 11 08	CIRC DIA 40 MI EYE ELLIP 45X60 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI
	8 9 10	220200Z 220800Z 221000Z	20.5N 21.8N 22.1N	120.7E 120.0E 119.9E	54-P-2 54-P-2 54-P-10	976 966 966	85 85 100	9430 9130 9140	100 75 80	16 19 19	07 11 10	CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 15 MI

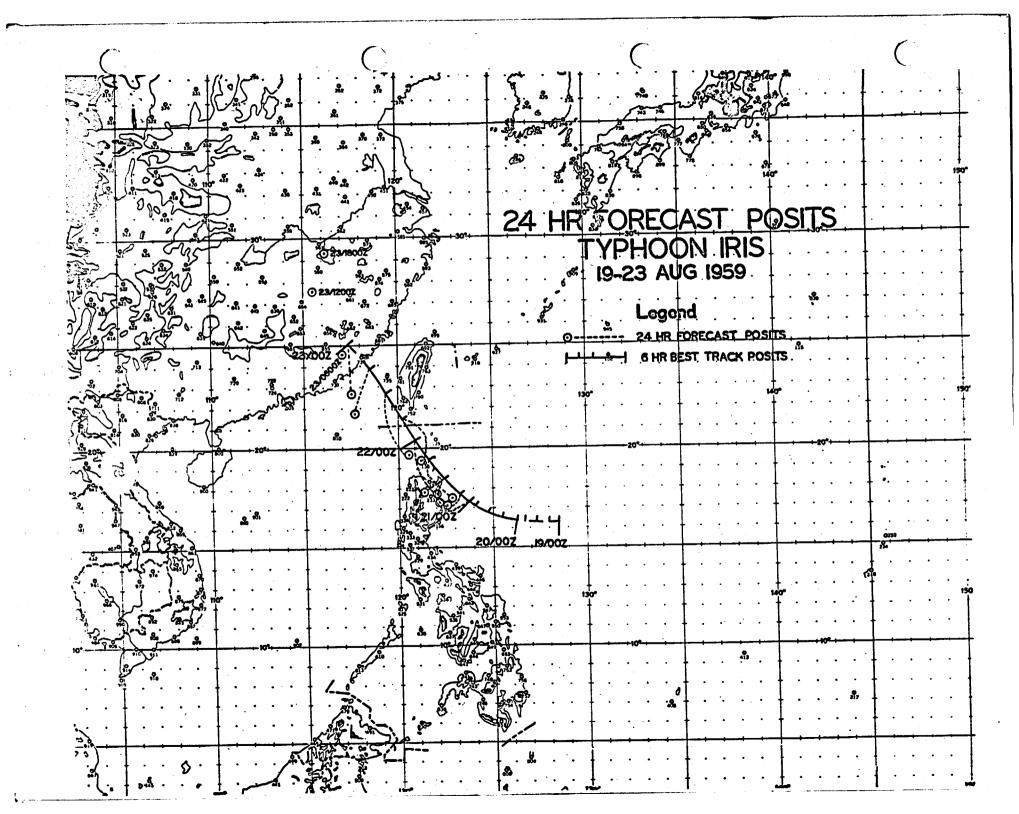
2

TYPHOON IRIS 19 - 23 AUGUST 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

	STORM POSITION	12 HR ERROR	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTRICE
190000Z	16.2N 128.4E		
190600Z	16.2N 128.0E		
191200Z	16.3N 127.3E		
191800Z	16.3N 126.8E		
-•			
200000Z	16.4N 126.1E		
200600Z	16.6N 125.5E		
2012002	16.8N 124.8E	270 – 36	
201800Z	17.2N 124.1E	215 - 25	
202002	_,,,		
210000Z	17.4N 123.7E	260 - 45	260 – 90
210600Z	17.9N 123.2E	155 - 44	220 - 64
211200Z	18.5N 122.5E	155 - 61	235 - 81
211800Z	19.4N 121.6E	140 - 43	150 - 130
ZII.0004	2/4411 2000.00		
220000Z	20.3N 120.9E	145 - 90	155 - 154
220600Z	21.4N 120.2E	040 - 54	155 - 143
	22.6N 119.3E	180 - 64	155 - 181
221200Z	23.9N 118.4E	165 - 50	205 - 127
221800Z	23.4N 110.4E	10, ,0	,
230000Z	25.0N 117.3E	045 - 10	175 - 144
AVERAGE 1	2 HOUR FORECAST ERROR	47.5 NM	
AVERAGE 2	4 HOUR FORECAST ERROR	123.8 NM	•







G. TYPHOON JOAN (25-30 AUGUST 1959)

On 23 August, Guam's winds aloft shifted from easterly to northerly, and surface analyses indicated a surface center northeast of the island. A reconnaissance aircraft was directed into this suspect area, and a fix was made at 250325Z. On the basis of this information, Tropical Storm JOAN Warning Number 1 was transmitted with maximum surface winds near the center of 40 knots. The storm intensified very rapidly, and 23 hours later was upgraded to a typhoon with winds near the center of 85 knots.

Typhoon JOAN assumed and maintained a northwesterly course boresighted for the island of Taiwan. Kovement began with a speed of 10 knots gradually increasing to 17 knots prior to hitting Taiwan. Her peak intensity was reached at 290800Z when aircraft reconnaissance observed maximum surface winds of 200 knots and a sea level pressure of 891 millibars. Orographic effect of the mountains of Taiwan had a decided weakening effect on JOAN as the center moved directly across the island. However, winds in excess of 50 knots were reported by several stations on Taiwan and there was considerable damage. Moving at a slower speed of 10 knots, and with surface winds under 100 knots, JOAN moved on to the Chinese Mainland at 300500Z and began to degenerate. At 301800Z, when it was evident that JOAN would remain inland and continue rapid dissipation, JTWC issued a final warning.

Climatologically JOAN was slightly premature since her track was similar to the path normal for early September. Typhoon NELLIE of September 1949 most closely approximated JOAN's track. JOAN was 1959's strongest typhoon in size and intensity. In horizontal extent, JOAN

diameter, and 50 knot winds extended up to a radius of 300 miles. Her minimum 700 millibar height and minimum sea level pressure set the record lows for the 1959 Typhoon Season. JOAN presented few forecast difficulties, although two questionables fixes on the 28th led to an erroneous recurvature forecast. Twenty-four warnings were issued covering a period of 6 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon JOAN see section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON JOAN

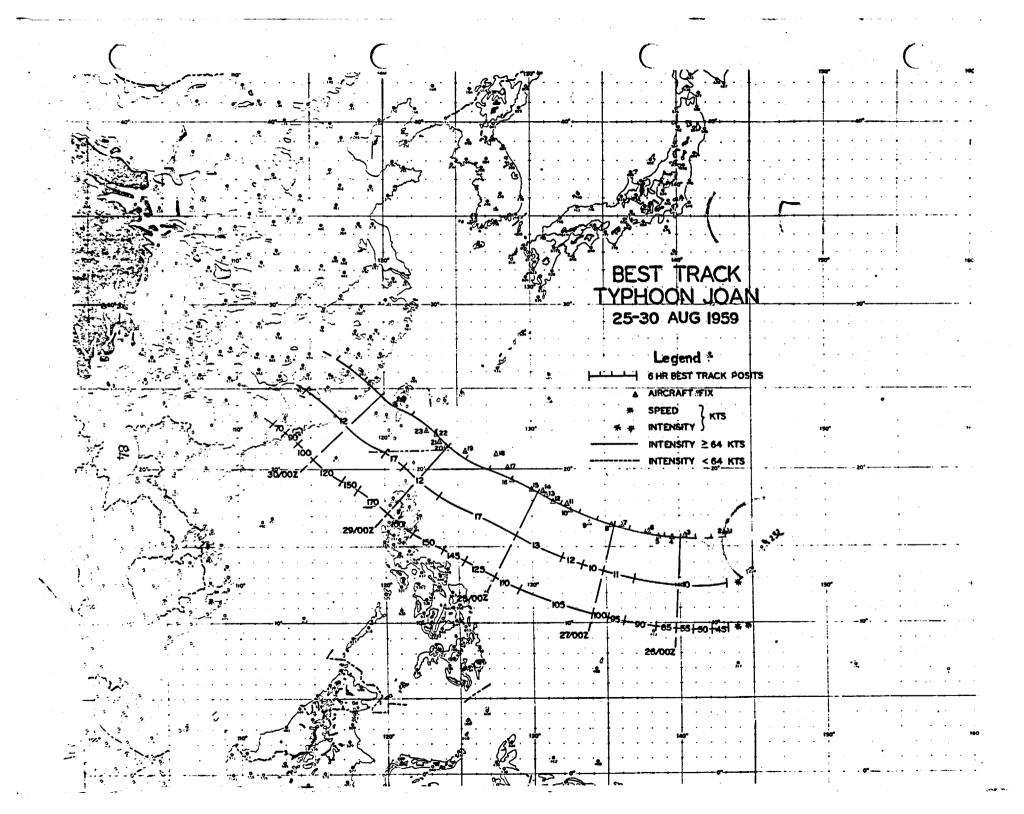
FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
1 2 3	250325Z 250600Z 252015Z	16.0N 15.9N 15.8N	143.3E 143.2E 140.4E	54-P-5 54-P-5 54-P-5	100 1 998 992	20 45 45	10040 10020 9890	30 45 38	10 10 12	10 09 09	CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 40 MI EYE CIRC - OPEN NORTH
4 5 6 7	260215Z 260800Z 261400Z 262315Z	15.6N 15.7N 16.0N 16.5N	139.5E 138.7E 138.0E 136.1E	54-P-10 54-P-10 54-R-15 54-P-5	984 979 972	85 95 100	9730 9600 9280	50 60 	17 16 15	10 09 13	CIRC DIA 50 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	270230Z 270745Z 271400Z 271730Z 272000Z 272100Z 272230Z	16.5N 16.7N 17.4N 17.9N 18.0N 18.3N 18.6N	135.4E 134.0E 132.7E 132.4E 131.5E 131.0E 130.9E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-R-5 54-R-5 54-R-5 54-P-5 12-R-10	961 961 916	100	9190 8850 7930	80 80 80 110	17 20 23	12 13 12	CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI
15 16 17 18 19	280200Z 280800Z 281100Z 281415Z 282125Z	18.8N 19.3N 20.1N 21.0N 21.1N	130.0E 128.8E 128.3E 127.6E 125.3E	54-P-5 54-P-5 12-R-10 54-R-5 54-P-5	906 906 891	100 175 190	7520 7240 6850	125 125 125 150	24 23 25	12 15 13	CIRC DIA 18 MI ELLIP AXIS 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 18 MI CIRC DIA 18 MI

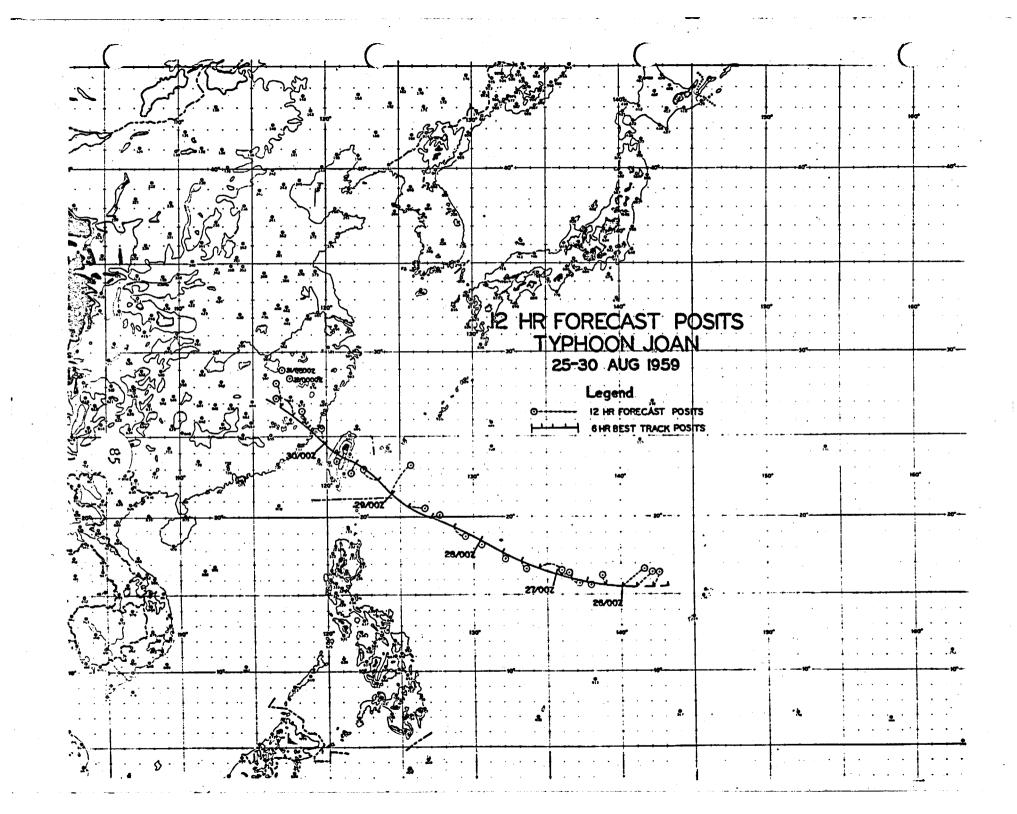
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - JOAN (CONT'D)

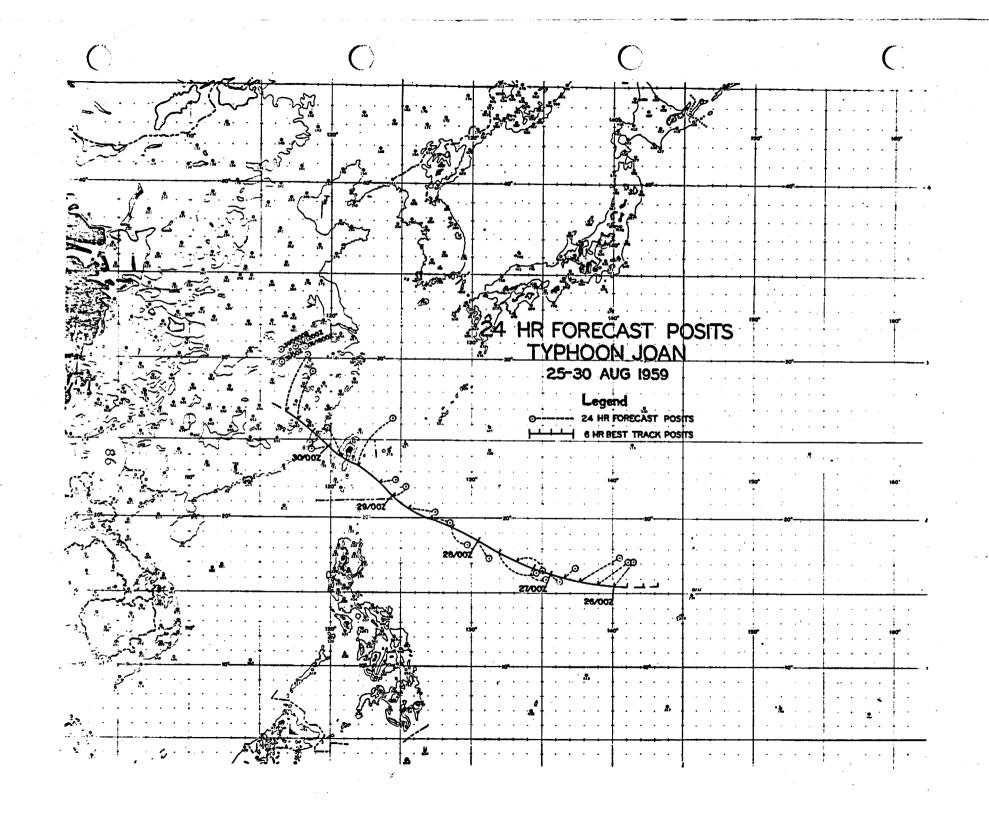
FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
20	290200Z	21.5N	124.2E 123.8E	54-P-2 56-R-5	898 900	 150	7190	140	17	12	CIRC DIA 20 MI ELLIP 35E-W 40N-S
2 <u>1</u> 22	290340Z 290800Z	21.8N 22.4N	123.0E	54-P-2	898	200	7280	180	21	16	CIRC DIA 20 MI
23 24	290522Z 292050Z	22.1N 24.0N	123.7E 120.7E	12-R-2 54-T-30				65			

TYPHOON JOAN 25 - 30 AUGUST 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

		to the manage	
700	STORM POSITION	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTANCE
250600Z	15.5N 143.2E		
251200Z	15.5N 142.2E	025 - 58	
251800Z	15.6N 141.1E	045 - 79	~~~
260000Z	15.7N 140.1E	051 - 112	045 - 118
260600Z	15.8N 139.0E	065 - 60	057 - 139
261200Z	15.9N 137.8E	159 - 17	060 - 174
261800Z	16.2N 136.7E	120 - 31	040 - 51.
270000Z	16.4N 135.7E	110 - 54	145 - 36
270600Z	16.8N 134.5E	108 - 130	134 - 63
271200Z	17.2N 133.3E	122 - 28	112 - 106
271800Z	17.7N 132.0E	169 - 28	114 - 156
280000Z	18.4N 130.4E	116 - 13	152 - 84
280600Z	19.2N 128.8E	116 - 38	135 - 85
281200Z	20.0N 127.2E	080 - 25	099 - 66
281800Z	20.8N 125.6E	110 - 66	110 - 92
290000Z	21.5N 124.5E	036 - 123	052 - 46
290600Z	22.2N 123.5E	310 - 75	072 - 72
291200Z	23.2N 122.0E	216 - 23	033 - 221
291800Z	23.9N 120.9E	213 - 29	300 - 108
300000Z	24.7N 119.9E	345 - 48	253 - 75
300600Z	25.4N 118.9E	332 - 76	214 - 37
301200Z	26.2N 117.9E	278 - 72	017 - 180
301800Z	26.9N 116.8E	342 - 72	019 - 204
	HOUR ERROR 57.1 NM	_	
AVERAGE 24 1	HOUR ERROR 105.7 N	I	







H. TYPHOON LOUISE (30 AUGUST - 7 SEPTEMBER 1959)

On 27 August, while Typhoon JOAN was approximately 400 miles southeast of Taiwan, an elongated low pressure area extended from the vicinity of Truk eastward along the Intertropical Convergence Zone. Throughout the 28th, surface analyses indicated the formation of a closed circulation between Truk and Guam. Reconnaissance on the afternoon of the 30th confirmed the existence of a closed surface circulation, and Tropical Depression LOUISE was named. Subsequently, multiple circulations in the same general area were reported, but the strongest center, relocated west-northwest of Guam, retained the name LOUISE.

Throughout the 31st, LOUISE intensified and moved westerly at a speed of 12 knots. At 312105Z, based on reconnaissance, LOUISE was upgraded to a tropical storm. Throughout September 1st, slow recurvature toward the north-northwest took place with little change in speed. LOUISE also intensified rapidly so that at 010800Z she was upgraded to a typhoon. From the 2nd through the 5th, Typhoon LOUISE maintained a north-northwesterly movement at speeds varying from 5 to 14 knots accompanied by steady intensification. She appears to have reached peak intensity on the 3rd when maximum winds near the center of 125 knots and a sea level pressure of 964 millibars were reported. LOUISE crossed the northern coast of Taiwan at approximately 031300Z with estimated maximum surface winds of 115 knots. The diameter of the eye at this time was approximately 50 miles, and the center tended to slide over and around northern Taiwan. On reaching the Taiwan Straits, the eye diameter had increased to 100 miles, and the maximum surface winds had decreased to an estimated 65 knots. At

O40600Z, due to rapid weakening, LOUISE was reduced to a tropical storm, and at approximately 041200Z she entered the Chinese coast near 26.5 degrees north. Shortly thereafter recurvature toward the north-northeast took place. Due to continued orographic weakening LOUISE was reduced to a tropical depression at 041800Z. At 052100Z, in the vicinity of Shanghai, LOUISE regained the open sea and proceeded northward intensifying slightly. At 060000Z she once again increased to tropical storm intensity. As LOUISE moved farther into northern latitudes she again began to weaken, and at 072100Z she was reduced to a tropical depression and the final tropical warning issued. By this time LOUISE had developed into an extra-tropical low imbedded in the Polar Front.

Post analysis of the upper air charts indicates that the persistence of the semi-permanent Pacific High to the northeast of LOUISE resulted in her prolonged, steady, north northwesterly movement onto the China Coast. This is typical of late August climatology. After reaching approximately 30 degrees latitude, she passed the ridge-line of the high and thereafter had a more northerly to northeasterly movement. Thirty-eight warnings were issued covering a period of 10 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon LOUISE see section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON LOUISE

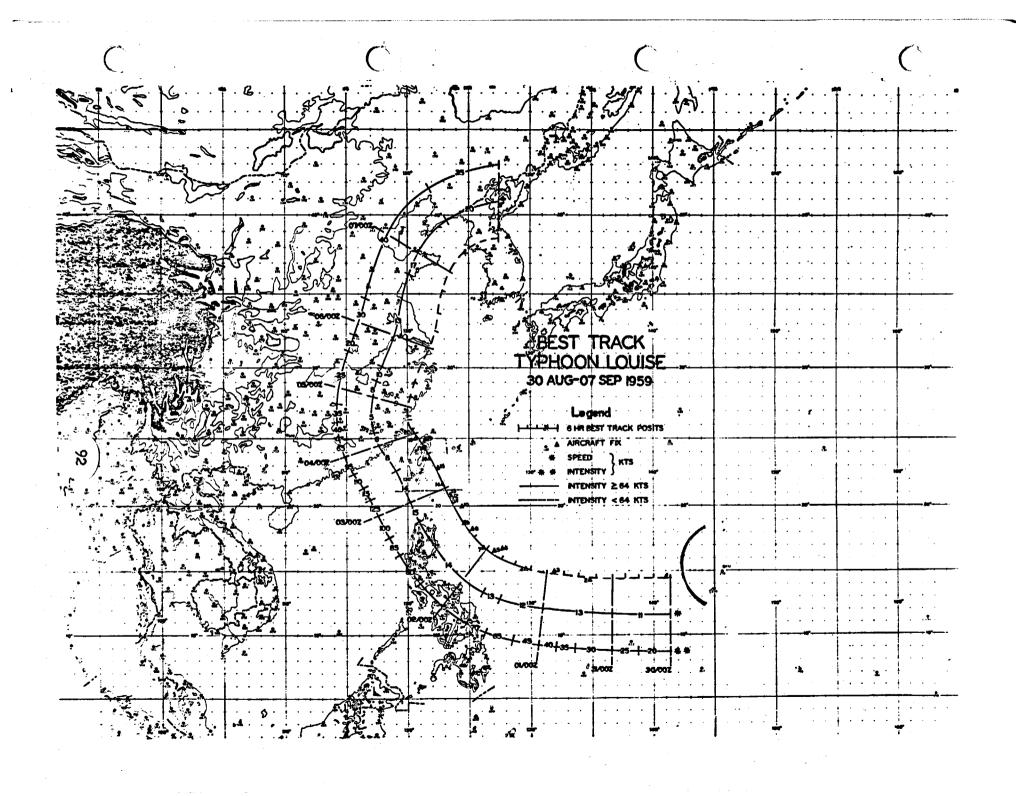
	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	ı	300030Z	14.5N	141.0E	54 - P-5	1008	15			24	20	CNTR CALM
	2 3	310645Z 312105Z	14.3N 15.0N	134.9E 131.9E	54-P-5 54-P-5	1001 996	20 35	 9950	25 45	24 11	24 08	EYE DIFFUSE WALL CLDS, SPIRAL BANDS
89	4 5 6	010800Z 011930Z 012110Z	15.2N 16.6N 16.9N	129.7E 127.0E 127.7E	54-P-5 54-P-2 54-P-2	986 985	65 65	9830 9820 9720	60 25 	13 13 13	10 03 08	CIRC DIA 60 MI EYE INDEFINITE CIRC DIA 40 MI
	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	020200Z 020800Z 021050Z 021430Z 022000Z 022215Z 022244Z	16.9N 18.1N 18.7N 20.0N 20.4N 20.8N 20.9N	126.1E 125.2E 124.6E 124.4E 123.6E 123.4E 123.5E	54-P-2 54-P-2 12-R-5 54-R-5 54-R-10 54-P-3 12-R-5	977 971	85 80 100	9660 9450 9180	80	12 16 17	12 13 11	CIRC DIA 50 MI ELLIP 35X20 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 55 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI
	14 15 16 17 18 19	030200Z 030810Z 031042Z 031400Z 032000Z 032315Z	21.8N 22.9N 23.6N 24.3N 25.0N 25.0N	121.4E	54-P-5 54-P-5 12-R-0 54-T-20 54-T-25 54-P-2	964	125 95 125	9180 9120 9940	90	16 16 11	11 13 11	CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 65 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI EYE INDEFINITE CIRC DIA 50 MI
	20	040200Z	25.5N	120.4E	54-P-2	994	65	9910		12	11	CIRC DIA 100 MI

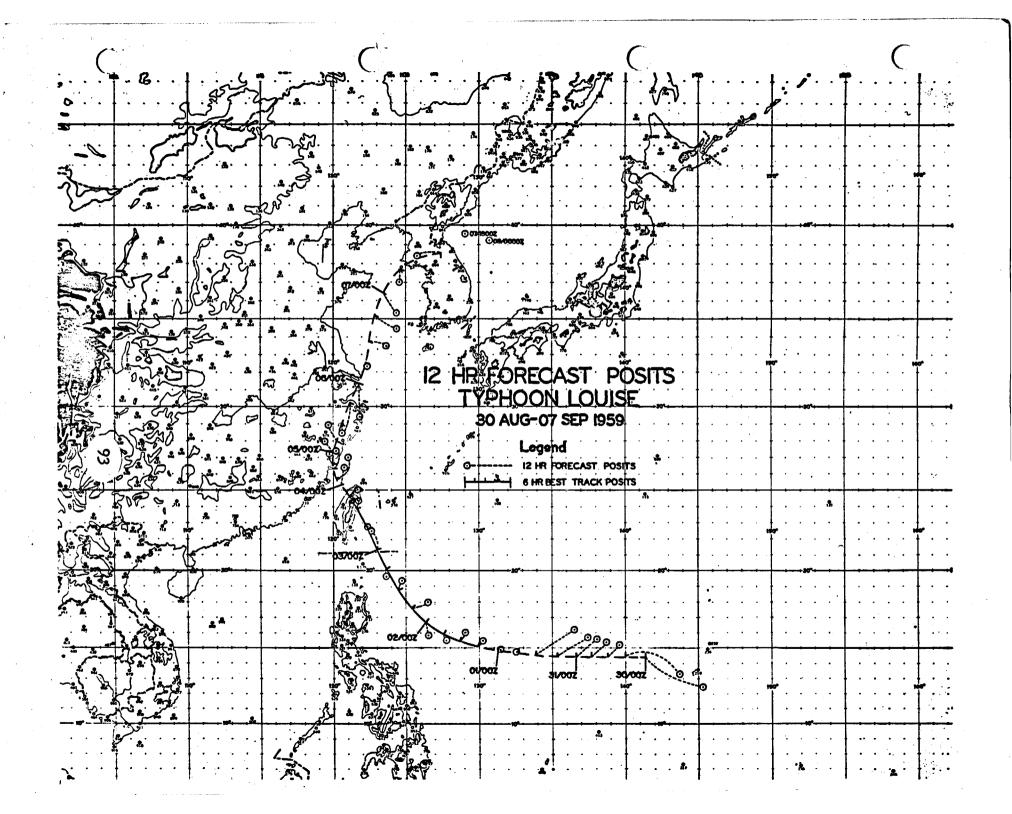
TYPHOON LOUISE 30 AUG - 07 SEPT 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

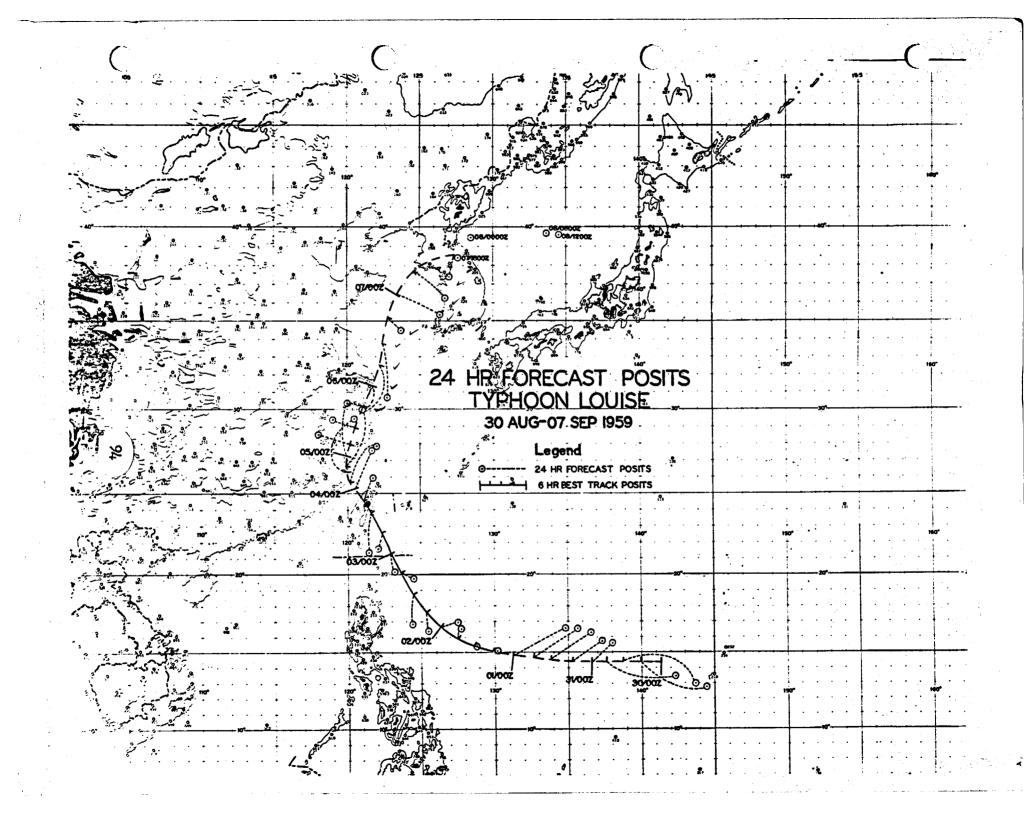
	STORM POSITION	12 HR ERROR	
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTANCE
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•
300000Z	14.4N 141.2E		
300600Z	14.5N 140.0N		
301200Z	14.5N 138.8E		
301800Z	14.5N 137.7E		
310000Z	14.5N 136.6E		
310600Z	14.5N 135.2E		
311200Z	14.6N 133.9E	=	
311800Z	14.7N 132.6E		
			*:
010000Z	14.9N 131.2E		
010600Z	15.2N 130.0E	013 - 22	
011200Z	15.5N 128.8E	017 - 32	
011800Z	16.0N 127.6E	175 - 32	010 - 18
	T/ 477 TO/ 072	010 30	05/ 55
020000Z	16.8N 126.3E	042 - 13	076 - 55
020600Z	17.8N 127.3E	079 - 69	183 - 87
021200Z	18.9N 124.5E	171 - 35	193 - 122
021800Z	20.1N 123.7E	190 - 15	112 - 45
030000Z	21.5N 123.1E	341 - 75	345 - 80
030600Z	22.8N 122.4E	- 0	203 - 58
030000Z	23.9N 121.6E	040 - 26	353 - 144
031200Z 031800Z	24.6N 121.1E	050 - 40	025 - 94
0)10002	Z4.ON IZI.IE	070 - 40	027 - 74
040000Z	25.2N 120.6E	002 - 72	023 - 167
040600Z	25.7N 120.2E	028 - 89	037 - 162
041200Z	26.2N 120.1E	358 - 76	005 - 190
041800Z	26.7N 120.0E	311 - 70	015 - 204
050000Z	27.2N 120.0E	325 - 58	000 - 195
050600Z	28.0N 120.2E		310 - 123
051200Z	29.0N 120.5E		293 - 90
051800Z	30.2N 121.1E		
060000Z	31.3N 121.8E		
060600Z	32.6N 122.2E		
061200Z	33.8N 122.5E	107 - 71	
061800Z	35.2N 122.8E	 	

TYPHOON LOUISE 30 AUG - 07 SEPT 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA (CONT'D)

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
0700002	36.3N 123.4E		
070600Z	37.7N 124.7E		
071200Z	38.5N 127.0E		
	HOUR FORECAST ERROR HOUR FORECAST ERROR	46.8 NM 114.6 NM	







I. TYPHOCN FATSY (6-10 SEPTEMBER 1959)

Early on 6 September, quite unexpectedly, a series of pilot reports were received which confirmed the existence of a tropical cyclone, of at least tropical storm intensity, approximately 600 miles south-southwest of Midway Island. Based on these reports, which were from scheduled commercial and MATS flights between Honolulu and Wake Island, JTMC issued the first warning on Tropical Storm PATSY. Reconnaissance was requested, and a fix was made by a B-50 of the 54th Weather Recommaissance Squadron at 061905Z. The maximum observed surface wind was 150 knots. PATSY was therefore upgraded to a typhoon in the next warning. Because of the sparsity of data in the area where PATSY was first discovered, surface and upper air charts, analyzed prior to receipt of the initial pilot reports pertaining to PATSY, failed to show any indication of a tropical cyclone in the formative stage of development.

PATSY at first moved to the northeast at 15 knots, steered by an upper level trough in the westerlies located to the west of the typhoon. However, 48 hours later, a second trough developed to the west of PATSY, and became the dominant trough. Under the influence of the latter trough, which had an unusual northwest-southeast orientation, PATSY curved to the northwest moving at 15 knots. As the trough-line neared the longitude of the typhoon, PATSY decelerated rapidly and began recurving to the northeast. Then, after making the turn, PATSY moved up the 180th meridian at 10 to 12 knots for the next 30 hours, slowly weakening. The final tropical warning was

issued at 101200Z.

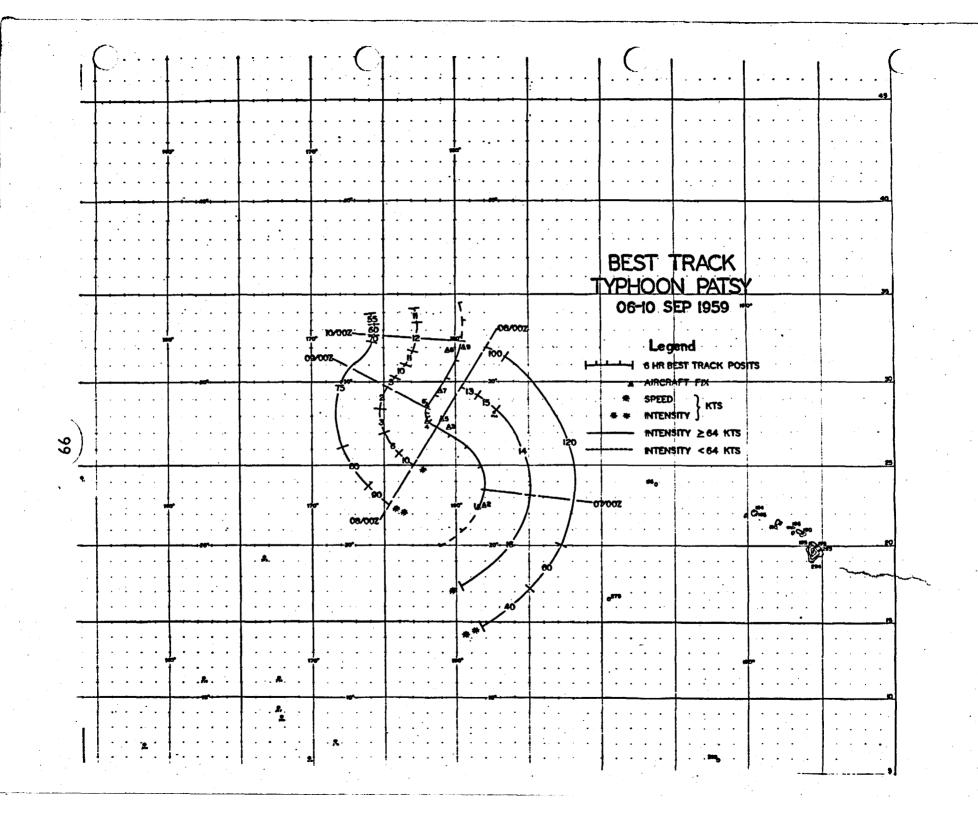
PATSY was somewhat unique in that, by oscillating back and forth across the 180th meridian, she was quite properly called both a typhoon and hurricane. Perusal of climatological data covering the past 10 years failed to reveal a track similar to that of PATSY. A total of 17 warnings were issued covering a period of 5 days.

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON PATSY

FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
1 2	061905Z 062205Z	22.4N 22.5N	178.4W 178.0W	54-P-30 54-P-25	960	150 150	9280 9360	85 50	21 22	14 15	CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI
3	072000Z	27.2N	179.4E	54-P-5	972	100	9400	50			CIRC DIA 10 MI
4 5	080545Z 081900Z	27.8N 27.9N	178.0E 178.0E	55-P-20 55-P	960 970	70	9310 9620	85 			CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI
23 6 7	090314Z 090650Z	28.5N 29.3N	178.0E 179.0E	AF-R 54-P-10	 968	60	9250	60	16	10	CIRC DIA 40 MI
8	092058Z 092244Z	31.9N 32.0N	179.5E 179.2W	VW-R VW-R				-			

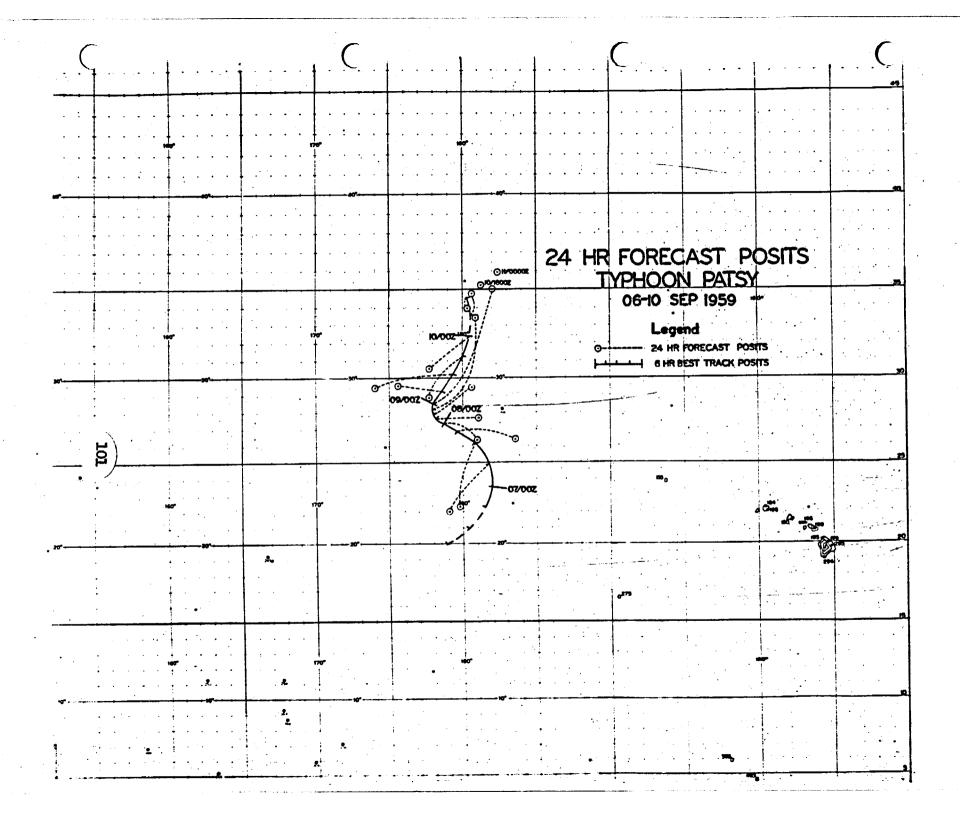
TYPHOON PATSY 06 - 10 AUGUST 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
060600Z	20.0N 179.0E		
061200Z	20.8N 179.5W		
061800Z	22.2N 178.5W	243 - 151	
070000Z	23.5N 178.1W	219 - 179	
070600Z	24.9N 178.2W	188 - 75	222 - 236
071200Z	26.2N 179.1W	160 - 114	194 - 248
071800Z	26.9N 179.7E	113 - 135	101 - 212
080000Z	27.3N 178.7E	087 - 176	119 - 141
080600Z	27.7N 178.2E	006 - 152	090 - 150
081200Z	27.9N 178.0E	019 - 260	056 - 164
081800Z	28.1N 177.9E	290 - 82	025 - 354
0000007	28.4N 178.0E	273 - 134	028 - 446
090000Z	29.2N 178.7E	203 - 87	270 - 161
090600Z	30.2N 179.3E	243 - 99	254 - 276
091200Z	31.2N 180.0-	352 - 46	221 - 184
091800Z	31.2N 100.00	<i>3)2 - 40</i>	
100000Z	32.4N 179.6W	252 - 29	230 - 185
100600Z	33.5N 179.6W	180 - 16	010 - 83
101200Z	34.5N 179.8E	106 - 80	138 - 38
AVERAGE 12	HOUR ERROR 113.4 I	W	
AVERAGE 24			
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<u>С.</u>			G.		2		<u>C.</u>		• • •	
		170						• • • •		
						I2 HR	FOREC YPHOO	AST PO	OSITS	
				10,001-6	9	-	O6-IO SE Lege	P 1959	7	
)		09/ O.		0072					
0)		170	,	86	02000		•••		0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	100		20				g ²⁷⁹		Q	
	. 2	A.								
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J. TYPHOON SARAH (11-18 SEPTEMBER 1959)

Early on 10 September Tropical Storm NORA in the South China Sea, Tropical Depression RUTH midway between Guam and the Philippines, and a suspect area north of Ponape, all lay along the Intertropical Convergence Zone. By 101200Z RUTH had dissipated and reconnaissance into the suspect area was planned for the next day. The reconnaissance aircraft located a center 70 miles east of Guam at 110200Z. Tropical Depression SARAH was named and warning number 1 was issued with center winds of 30 knots. Subsequent fixes by the same aircraft indicated a rather indefinite situation with several small centers. However, from land radar, it was possible to determine that the primary center (SARAH) passed just north of Guam at 111000Z. Guam experienced only light gusty winds and occasional showers. By 112000Z, SARAH, now a fairly well defined circulation, had reached tropical storm intensity; and twelve hours later, at 120800Z, she was a typhoon with center winds of 65 knots.

SARAH followed a rather classical parabolic track, a track which took her directly over the island of Miyako Jima and just a few miles west of Pusan, Korea. SARAH passed over Miyako Jima at approximately 150900Z. Maximum sustained winds of 106 knots were reported there with gusts to 130 knots (which caused the anemometer to blow away). Although SARAH passed 150 miles to the west of Okinawa, Naha reported winds of 73 knots. After SARAH raked the southeastern tip of Korea she began to weaken and accelerate. Further weakening took place over the Sea of Japan. By 180600Z, over Hokkaido, SARAH had become extratropical and the final tropical warning was issued.

SARAH was the third most intense typhoon of the year. Surface winds reached a maximum of 165 knots, and the surface pressure dropped to a minimum of 905 millibars. Climatologically, SARAH recurved slightly farther west than is normal for mid-September. Although this caused Miyako Jima to bear the brunt of the onslaught, SARAH was also the worst typhoon experienced by Korea in 50 years. As previously indicated, SARAH followed a very stable path, and only minor forecasting difficulties were encountered. Thirty warnings were issued covering a period of 8 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon SARAH see Section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON SARAH

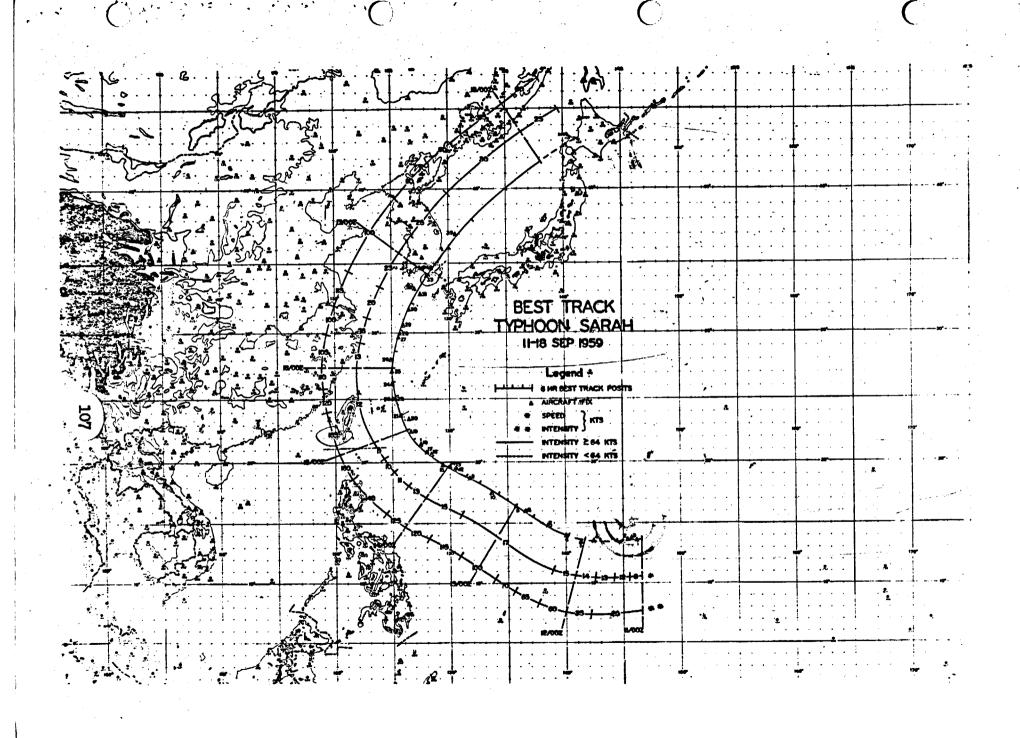
	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	1 2 3 4	110200Z 110645Z 110800Z 112000Z	13.6N 13.7N 13.8N 13.5N	146.2E 145.4E 145.6E 142.4E	54-P-10 54-P-2 54-P-2 54-P-5	1008 999 996	35 20 30	10140 10120 9900	2050	10 09 12	09 09 09	CNTR OVC HVY RAIN CNTR DIFFUSE CNTR DIFFUSE CNTR DIFFUSE
104	5 6 7 8 9	120200Z 120800Z 121415Z 122038Z 122330Z	13.4N 14.0N 14.9N 16.0N 16.3N	141.2E 140.0E 138.3E 136.5E 135.8E	54-P-2 54-P-5 54-R-5 54-P-10 54-P-5	988 980 964 963	60 60 75 115	9760 9660 9090 9040	55 65 55 70 85	15 13 14 16	10 12 11 11	CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 35 MI EYE DIA 35 MI CIRC DIA 07 MI CIRC DIA 08 MI
	10 11 12 13 14	130800Z 131400Z 132000Z 132030Z 132307Z	19.4N	133.7E 131.8E 130.6E 130.4E 130.0E	54-P-8 54-R-20 54-R-5 54-P-5 12-R-15	959 943 	125	8880 8530 	100	16 20 	 09	EYE DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI
	15 16 17 18 19	140225Z 140800Z 141100Z 141400Z 142200Z	20.6N 20.9N 21.3N	128.3E 128.0E 127.4E	54-P-2 54-P-3 12-R-10 54-R-5 54-P-2	919 905	150		100 120 135	20 21 26	14 10 15	OBLONG 35 MI WIDE CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 15 MI

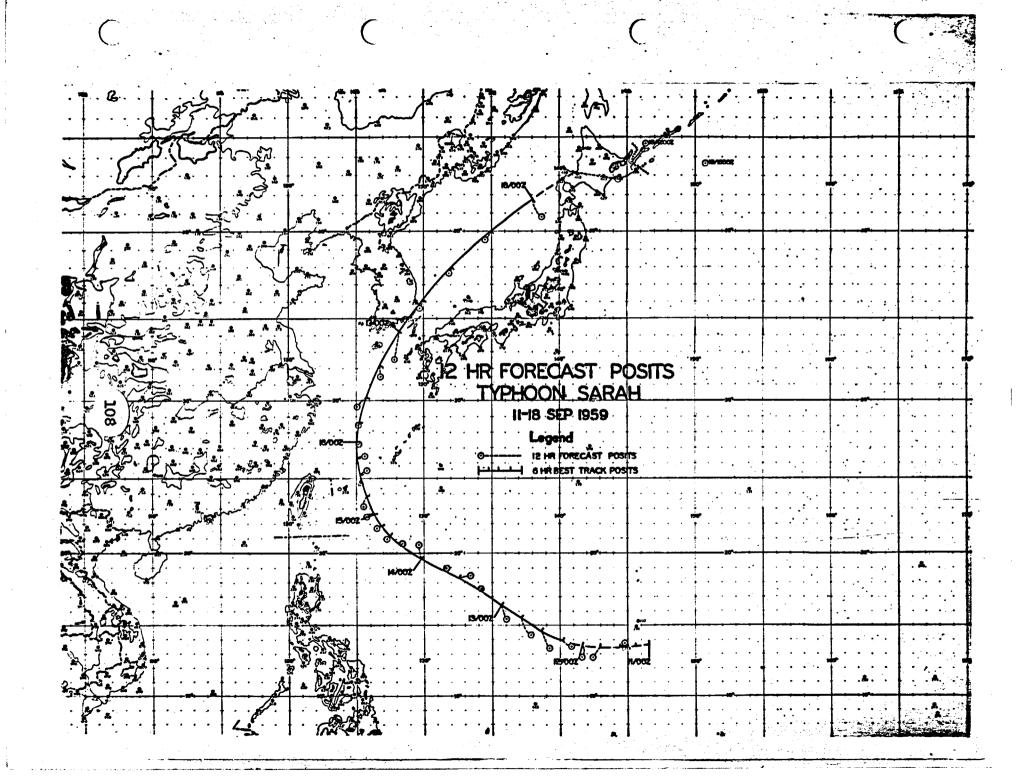
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON SARAH (CONT'D)

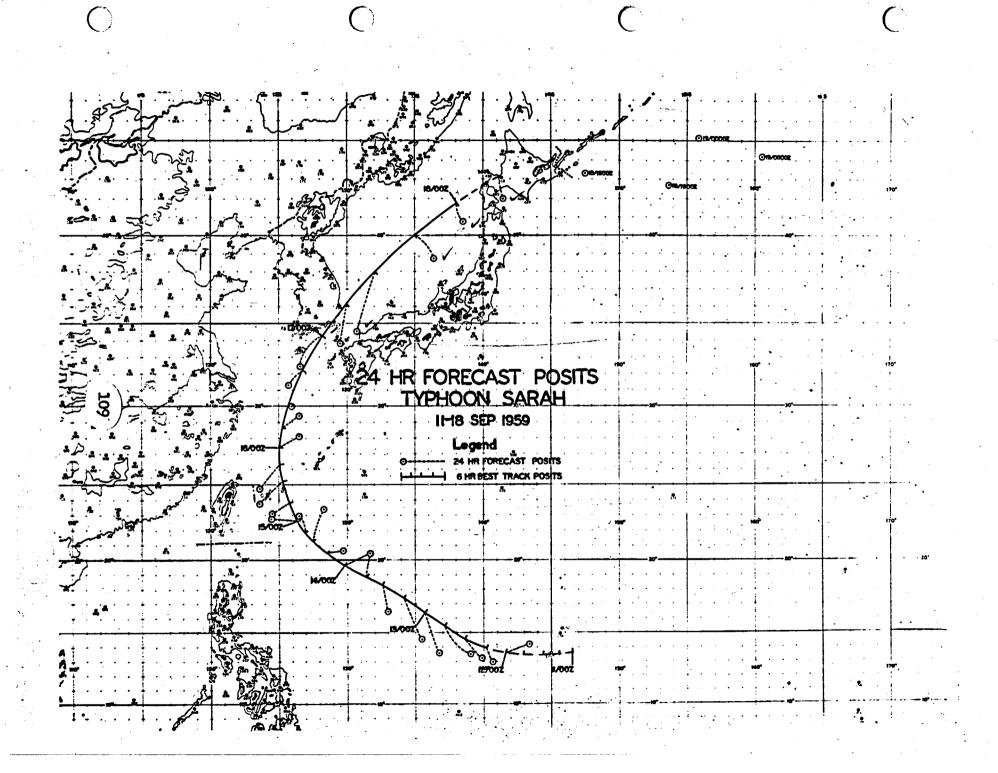
	FIX				*UNIT METHOD	MIN SLP	MAX SFC	MIN 700MB	MAX FLT LVL	700MB TEMP	.700MB DEWPT	
	NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	& ACCY	MBS	WND	HGT.	. WND .	`(°C)	(°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	20 21	150156Z 150540Z	23.4N 23.8N	126.3E 125.8E	56-P-5 56-R-5	905	130			·		CIRC DIA 15 MI
	22	151110Z		125.2E	12-R-10							CÍRC DIA 25 MI
•	23	151230Z	25.0N	125.1E	54-R-3							ELLIP 20X15 MI
	24	151853Z		125.0E	56-R-10				· — · — · · ·			CIRC DIA 20 MI
	25		27.1N	125.0E	12-R-2		′					CIRC DIA 23 MI
_	-04 °	1603422	20 01	301. OF	56-P-5	930	•	8330		15	15	CIRC DIA 25 MI
<u>.</u>	26 27	161030Z	28.0N 29.7N	124.9E 125.6E	54-P-5.	936		8340	90	19	15	CIRC DIA 20 MI
T.	28	161100Z	30.0N	125.6E	12-R-15	7,50						DIA 20 MI
	29		30.5N		54-R-5			8750	95	– – ,		CIRC DIA 20 MI
	30		31.6N	126.5E	54-R-20							
ż	31	162000Z	32.9N	127.6E	54-R-10	·						CIRC DIA 20 MI
	32	· 162140Z ·	33.1N	127.0E	54-P-5	944	150	8630	90	19	13	CIRC DIA 25 MI
	33	1700252	3/ - 1 N	128.1E	12-R-5	-						CIRC POORLY DEFINED
	34	170200Z			56-P-3	942	100				-	CIRC DIA 20 MI
	35	170900Z		130.6E	54-P-2		150	9190	60	19	13	CIRC DIA 60 MI
					- •		-				• .	

TYPHOON SARAH 11 - 19 SEPT. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
		DEGLE DEGLEMOES	DEG. DIDIRNOE
110000Z	13.8N 146.4E		
110600Z	13.6N 145.6E		
111200Z	13.5N 144.3E		
111800Z	13.4N 143.0E		
21,20002	T)*## T47*0E		~ ~ ~ ~
120000Z	13.5N 141.5E		
120600Z	14.0N 140.1E	123 - 55	
121200Z	14.7N 138.7E	162 - 85	
121800Z	15.5N 137.1E	152 - 96	137 - 159
	2747 251422		451 - 457
130000Z	16.4N 135.6E	160 - 70	160 - 180
130600Z	17.3N 134.1E	352 - 20	155 - 175
131200Z	18.2N 132.6E	067 - 45	165 - 124
1318002	18.9N 131.2E	090 - 27	023 - 82
140000Z	19.7N 129.8E	270 - 10	110 - 112
140600Z	20.5N 128.6E	280 - 14	073 - 69
141200Z	21.2N 127.7E	240 - 30	010 - 128
141800Z	21.9N 126.9E	255 - 30	330 - 74
,			
150000Z	22.8N 126.3E	230 - 44	268 - 95
150600Z	23.9N 125.7E	200 - 52	225 - 87
151200Z	25.2N 125.2E	040 - 44	230 - 114
151800Z	26.2N 125.0E	.065 - 32	220 - 110
	•	•	
160000Z	27.4N 124.9E	138 - 23	245 - 89
160600Z	28.7N 125.1E	195 - 21	065 - 73
161200Z	30.2N 125.8E	225 - 53	240 - 19
1 61800Z	32.1N 126.8E	175 - 32	220 - 69
			•
170000Z	34.2N 128.1E	190 - 92	215 - 138
170600Z	36.2N 129.8E	-,	
171200Z	38.ON 132.OE		
171800Z	40.1N 134.8E		
7.00000			•
180000Z	41.9N 138.0E		
180600Z	43:1N 141.1E		
181200Z	44.8N 143.6E		
181800Z	46.8N 145.5E		
190000Z	10 00 317 05	•	
190600Z	48.8N 146.8E		
1700004	50.4N 147.3E	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, _
AVERAGE 12 HO	UR ERROR 43.8 NM	•	•
AVERAGE 24 HO			
and the	100	. 2	
	· · · · ·	٠ .	







K. TYPHOON VERA (21-27 SEPTEMBER 1959)

As early as 20 September, surface map analyses indicated a diffuse area of low pressure lying between Guam and Truk. During the 21st
the low pressure area, now located approximately 300 miles east of
Saipan, appeared to intensify and drift slowly westward. Late on the
21st a reconnaissance aircraft, dispatched to investigate the suspect
area, was unable to reach the forecast position of the center due to
an engine failure. However, periferal data from the aircraft were sufficient to confirm the existence of a tropical cyclone of at least
tropical storm intensity. Tropical Storm VERA was named and the first
warning, with a valid time of 211800Z, was issued.

At 220645Z an aircraft recomnaissance fix positioned VERA 110 miles north-northeast of Saipan. Later reconnaissance indicated the surface winds to be 75 knots near the center, and VERA was upgraded to a typhoon at 221800Z. VERA intensified rapidly, and at 231200Z reached her greatest intensity with winds of 165 knots near the center. At this time VERA was centered 400 miles north-northwest of Guam. During the 23rd and 24th VERA moved in a northwesterly direction at an average speed of 10 to 12 knots, with little change in intensity. Iwo Jima, although 225 miles northeast of VERA, reported gusts of 77 knots and minor damage. On the 25th, a gradual recurvature to the north began, together with a rapid acceleration in speed of movement to 18 knots. At approximately 260900Z, VERA crossed the coast of Honshu just to the west of Shiono-Misaki. The pressure tendencies and wind shifts at this station were quite classical in depicting the passage of the typhoon. At 260900Z the 3 hourly pressure tendency

showed a drop of 41.8 millibars with sustained winds of 60 knots from the southeast. At 261200Z, 3 hours after the passage of VERA, the station showed a pressure rise of 51.0 millibars and sustained winds of 50 knots from the west-southwest. To depict the lateral size as well as the intensity of Typhoon VERA, a checkerboard, showing surface reports from a number of representative stations in Japan, is included as page 113. As she passed inland, VERA moved at speeds as high as 33 knots. She thus made a rapid transit across Central Honshu, passed just to the west of Nagoya, and entered the Sea of Japan at 26-1530Z at a point north of Toyama. Moving into the Westerlies, VERA assumed a more easterly component and moved over the north coast of Honshu near Sakata. Movement over land plus strong cold air advection rapidly weakened her as she headed into the North Pacific Ocean at 26-2300Z. At 270600Z VERA was reduced to a tropical storm and the final tropical warning issued. By this time she was obviously losing her tropical characteristics and was imbedded in the Polar Front.

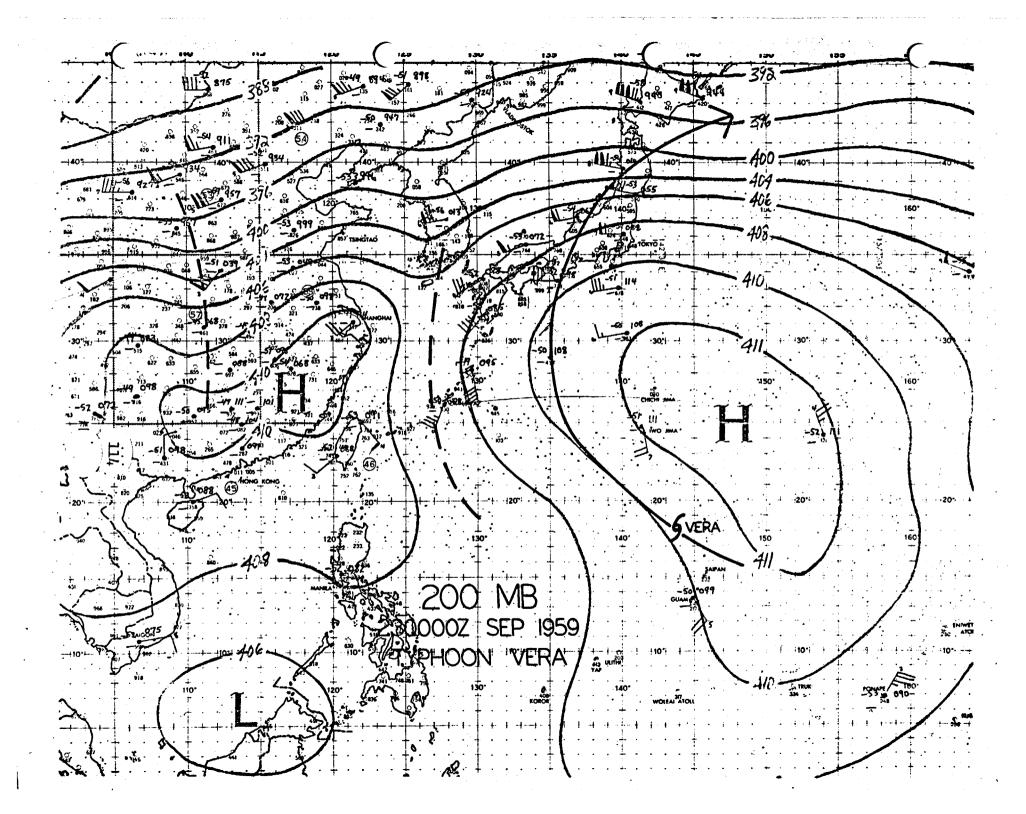
Typhoon VERA reached her peak intensity early in her history, and did not weaken appreciably until reaching well into northern latitudes. This may be attributed in part to strong divergence aloft which accompanied VERA until she moved into the Zonal Westerlies over Japan. As VERA moved northeastward across central Honshu, a wide swath of 50 knot winds was reported. Komaki Air Base, near Nagoya, reported 80 knot winds with gusts to 120, as the eye passed slightly to the west. Widespread heavy rain and floods accompanying the typhoon winds caused the greatest loss of life and destruction of property in Japanese Typhoon History. Climatologically, VERA followed

the normal September track. Forecasting accuracy was considerably better than average because of excellent steering results obtained using the 200 millibar flow (see page 114).

VERA caused an appalling loss of life and property in Japan. For details on the damage see Section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

SEQUENCE WEATHER REPORTS - TYPHOON VERA

								DAT	TE 26-	27 SEP	TEMBER	1959							•		
STATION	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	0000	0.00	-			
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KANAZAWA				2		J	22 to 941 7-0-01	:	. ′	******	ان: •		4.0		30 to 700			•	1 0 007		•
AKADA	21 6 043 10 BL M			13 E 000)	216 000 10 317 -10			22 0 770 #10-51	· ·		#	•-		110			## @ . ray		
MATSUMOTO	10 678 5 - 6-12\ 18 - 10			20 Fagy 5-0-14		:	70 624 700 621	·		10 000 17 A. 77	Ç		77.6.00	į, s	C	18	-3	: 5	21 - 00 0 3 - 00 17 - 23	:	
SZ4 MEABASHI	10 & 109 1 ** 0-act			4-1-1			14 P-11		6	21 - 0 - 20 20 - 0 - 7			# 4- M	3,	*o	2 4 0 - cm	С	C	3 0 0 H	:	•
NAGOYA/KOMAKI AB		27 019 5 0 19 -24	27 016 27	28 -2M	/		28 **** ********************************			20 17	27	27	÷	왕· x 5~* 22 등	Ġ	31 an	-	# ***	27 6 77		•
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.IDA	24 050 20 45 00 N	<u> </u>		.0	C	.0	0	0	0	12.00	O.	0	11 -24/ 2 7 0 -41/ 11 5 93		0	22 - 80 3+ 0 - 10 20 E 4	0	0	70-000	<u> </u>	
OMAEZAKI	25 7 007 7 7 1 00 00 2 5 4 5 00 0	25 44		254-1	25 00	2547	24.43	25 40 11	25 An //	25 200	2540	24 AT		# 1	0	25 917 25 4/	₹/4°	,	3 - 402 A - 407	<u> </u>	-
OKOSUKA	20 200	20 F.	20 - 20	20 - 500 20 - 20 20 - 20	20 - 3	21 -01	2) 4 047 3 = 0 - 307 21 - 73	21 76	21 -77	24 € 980 24 € -511	2	27 = 2	28 - 938 7 - 921 24 = 12		27 L 949 7 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	26 3 65		25 L 915	Z	3	
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PAKAMATSU	2 - 5 - 577	i	0	3 - 31 - 21/ 3 - 9 - 21/ 3 - 421	0	0	14 0 -wy	0	0	25 TA		٠ ٥		.0	0	# o	0	o .		Ç ·	!
198 SHMIZU/ASHZURI	27 6 37 22 - 27	24 m 201	23 -2-4 23 -2-4	31. 0. M	1 22 -27	12/	20	177	13 U-11	24				19 (B) 444	0	15 2 . m/	1''	\$5.00	11		
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RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON VERA

FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
1 2 3 4	220645Z 220800Z 221400Z 222000Z	16.8N 17.0N 17.9N 17.5N	146.7E 146.3E 145.6E 144.5E	54-P-2 54-P-2 54-R-2 54-P-3	969 964 964 925	60 60 	9360 9260 8160	65 50	15 15 15 22	11 10 10 06	CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI
5678 115	230200Z 230600Z 231400Z 232000Z	18.7N 19.0N 20.0N 20.4N	143.4E 142.9E 141.3E 140.6E	54-P-10 54-P-2 54-T-50 54-P-5	899 896 897	175 175 140	7450 7180 7280	80 85 110	28 30 21	17 18 13	CIRC DIA 15 MI EILIP 15X30 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI
9 10 11 12 13	240200Z 240800Z 241400Z 242230Z 242302Z	20.8N 21.9N 22.4N 23.5N 24.4N	139.6E 139.1E 137.9E 136.2E 136.6E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-T-10 54-P-10 12-R-15	911 909 906 	165 166 150	7490 7660 7300	110 105 110 140	20 23 18	20 23 18	CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI
14 15 16 17 18 19	250200Z 250800Z 251115Z 251400Z 252045Z 252252Z	24.7N 24.8N 26.5N 26.EN 28.9N 29.2N	136.3E 135.5E 135.5E 134.3E 134.8E 134.3E	54-P-5 54-P-5 12-R-10 54-T-15 54-P-2 12-R-10	905 910 929	120	7340 7390 7960	110	20 23 18	17 17 16	CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI

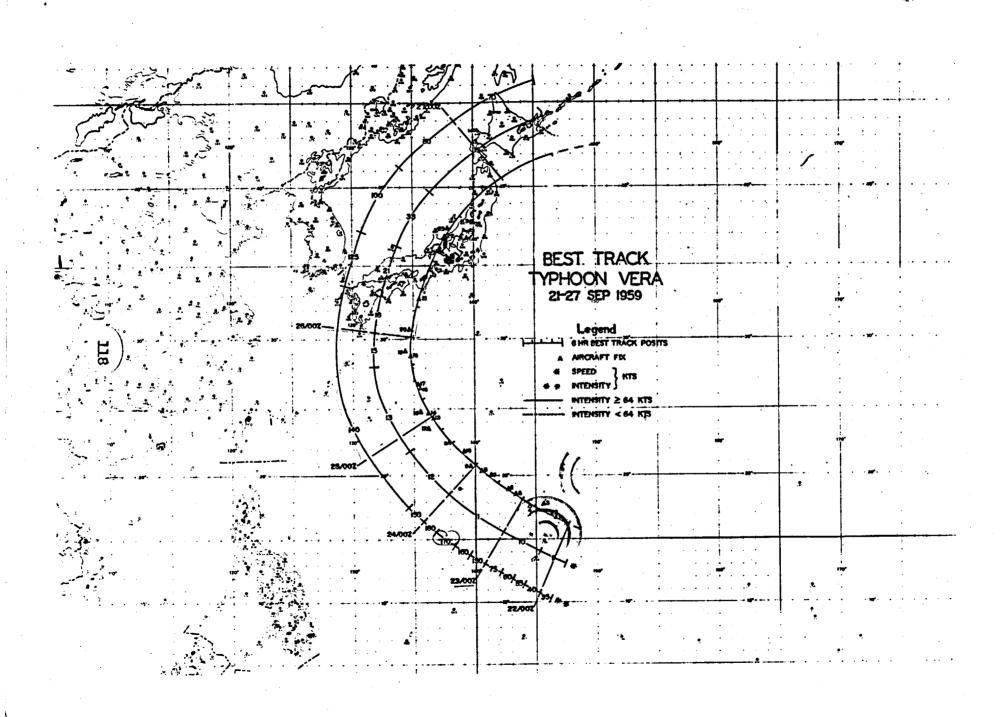
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TIPHOON VERA (CONTID)

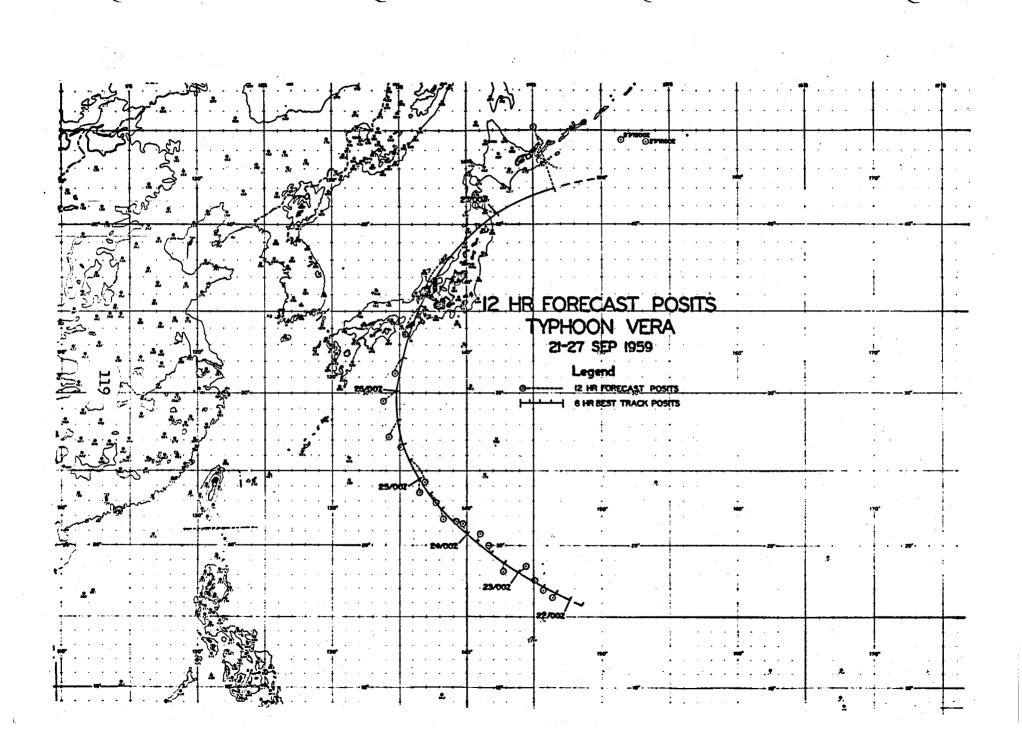
FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
20 21 22 23 24	260200Z 260800Z 261500Z 261600Z 261700Z	30.7N 32.8N 36.8N 37.4N 37.8N	134.7E 135.5E 137.6E 137.9E 139.1E	54-P-10 54-P-2 * * * *	929 926 	160	8010 8020 	100 150 	20 18 	17 18 	EYE INDEFINITE CIRC DIA 20 MI

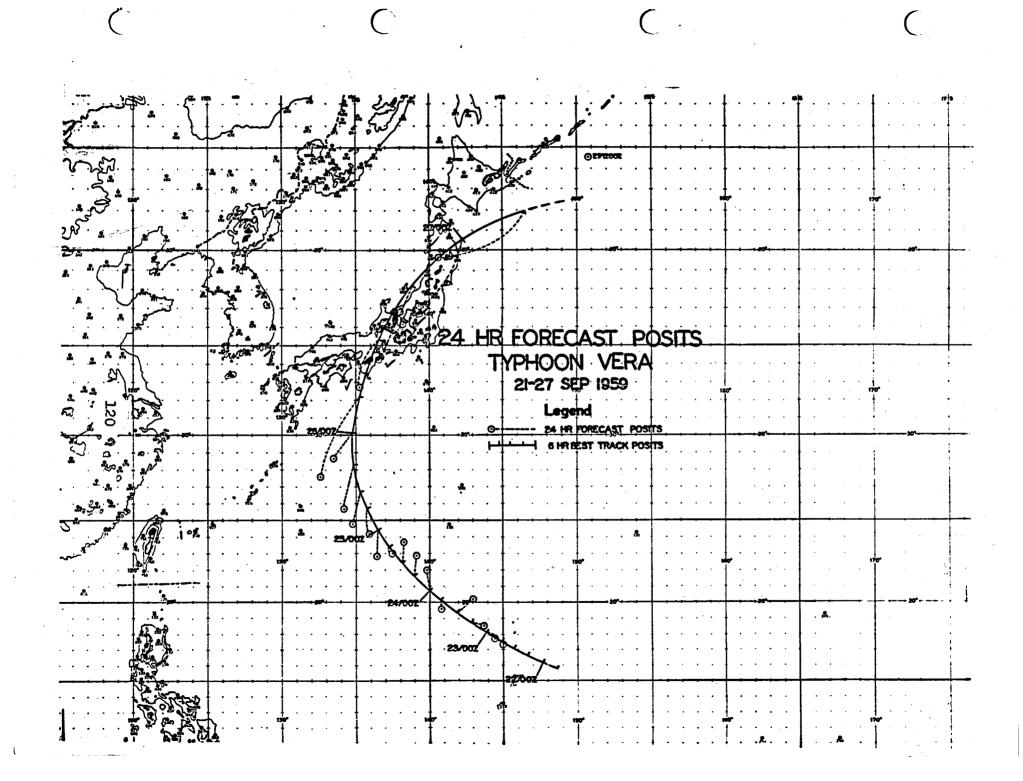
TYPHOON VERA 21 - 27 SEPT. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

	STORM FOSITION	12 HR ERROR	24 HR ERROR
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTANC
211800Z	15.8N 148.5E		
220000Z	16.2N 147.6E		
220600Z	16.6N 146.7E	239 - 25	
221200Z	17.1N 145.8E	212 - 15	
221800Z	17.5N 144.9E	305 - 06	161 - 17
230000Z	18.2N 143.9E	042 - 34	121 - 37
230600Z	18.8N 142.9E	180 - 39	107 - 48
231200Z	19.5N 142.0E	327 - 38	060 - 70
231800Z	20.2N 141.0E	360 - 36	205 - 31
240000Z	20.8N 140.0E	220 - 29	360 - 56
240600Z	21.6N 139.0E	090 - 10	076 - 75
241200Z	22.4N 138.1E	175 - 35	004 - 75
241800Z	23.4N 137.2E	322 - 37	156 - 27
250000Z	24.4N 136.4E	175 - 57	360 - 92
250600Z	25.6N 135.7E	175 - 77	172 - 87
251200Z	26.8N 135.7E	209 - 20	190 - 118
251800Z	28.3N 134.9E	196 - 132	194 - 166
260000Z	30.1N 134.9E	238 - 65	223 - 105
260600Z	32.2N 135.3E	202 - 67	207 - 305
261200Z	35.3N 136.6E		
261800Z	38.3N 138.9E		
270000Z	40.6N 142.2E		
270600Z	40.2N 146.5E		

AVERAGE 24 HOUR ERROR 87.3 NM







L. TYPHOON AMY (3-7 OCTOBER 1959)

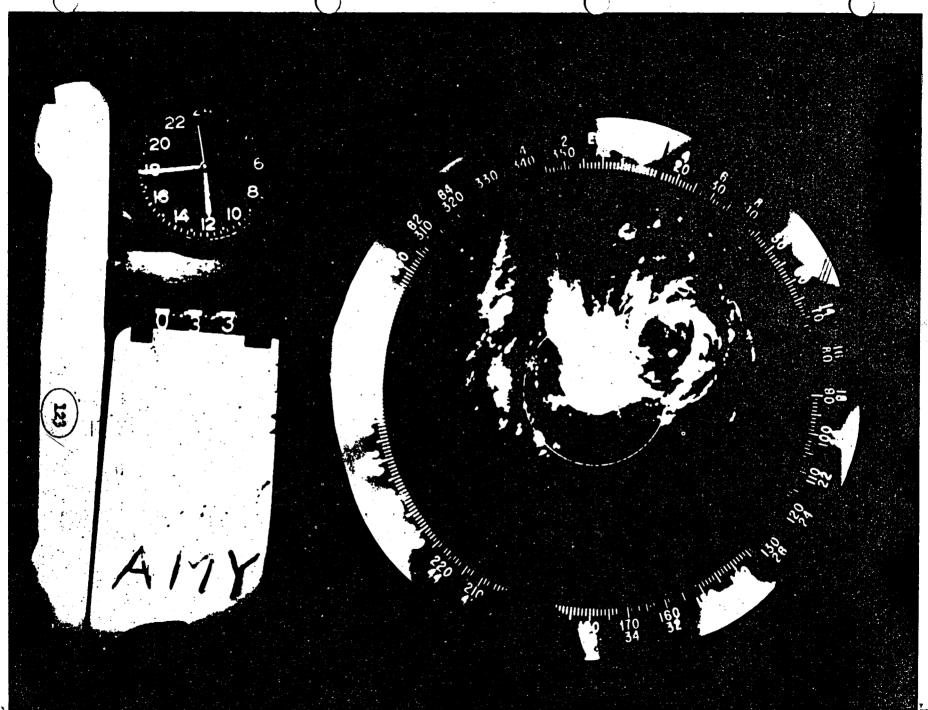
On 1 October, a weak cyclonic circulation on the Intertropical Convergence Zone was observed to the east of the Philippines. Subsequent analyses indicated that this circulation was almost stationary and that pressures in the area were gradually decreasing. Reconnaissance was therefore requested and at 030900Z a weak diffuse center, with maximum surface winds of 30 knots, was located in the vicinity of 17.5N - 125.0E. Based on this information JTWC issued warning number one on Tropical Depression AMY.

For the first 30 hours AMY moved to the north-northeast at an average speed of 6 knots. Thereafter, AMY accelerated quite rapidly, and when she passed slightly east of Kadena Air, Force Base, Okinawa early on the 6th, her speed was 28 knots. During this period AMY had been upgraded to a tropical storm at 031800Z, had reached typhoon intensity at 050000Z, and had then weakened and again becoming a tropical storm at 060000Z. By 070000Z, over central Honshu, AMY had weakened further and was rapidly becoming extra-tropical. A final warning was issued at 070600Z.

AMY was somewhat unusual in that, throughout the life of the storm, the strongest surface and 700 millibar winds appeared to be confined to the eastern semicircle. As an example, when AMY passed approximately 35 miles to the east, Kadena Air Force Base reported maximum sustained winds of only 25 knots with gusts to 45 knots. However, approximately one hour later, a reconnaissance aircraft reported the surface wind to be 70 knots in AMY's southeast quadrant. A radar photograph of AMY, taken by the Kadena Weather Detachment as

AMY passed abeam of Okinawa, is included as page 123. The photograph, taken at 0602452, clearly shows well developed wall clouds in all quadrants. The photograph therefore sheds no light as to why the winds in the east semicircle were invariably reported by reconnaissance as being 20 to 30 knots higher than those in the west semicircle. AMY also had an unusual track and did not conform to October Climatology. However, Typhoon OPAL of 1955 showed a similar path and had similar characteristics. Seventeen warnings were issued covering a period of 5 days.

Though menacing Okinawa and Southern Japan, no damage due to Typhoon AMY was reported.



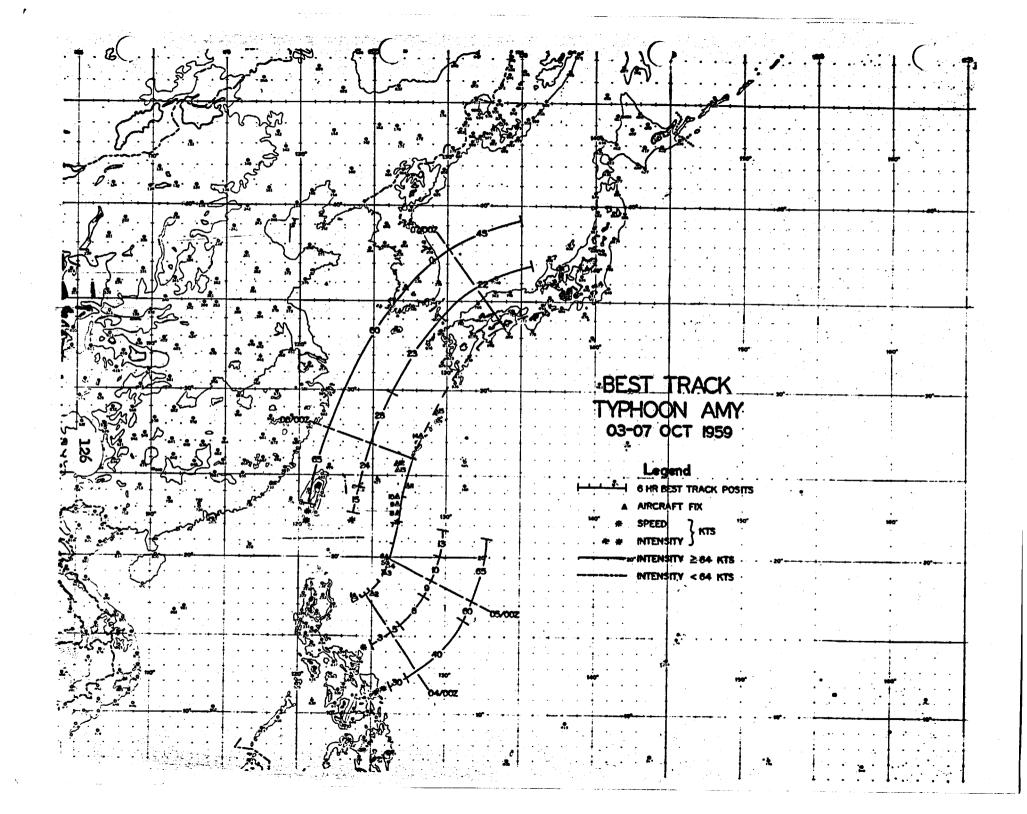
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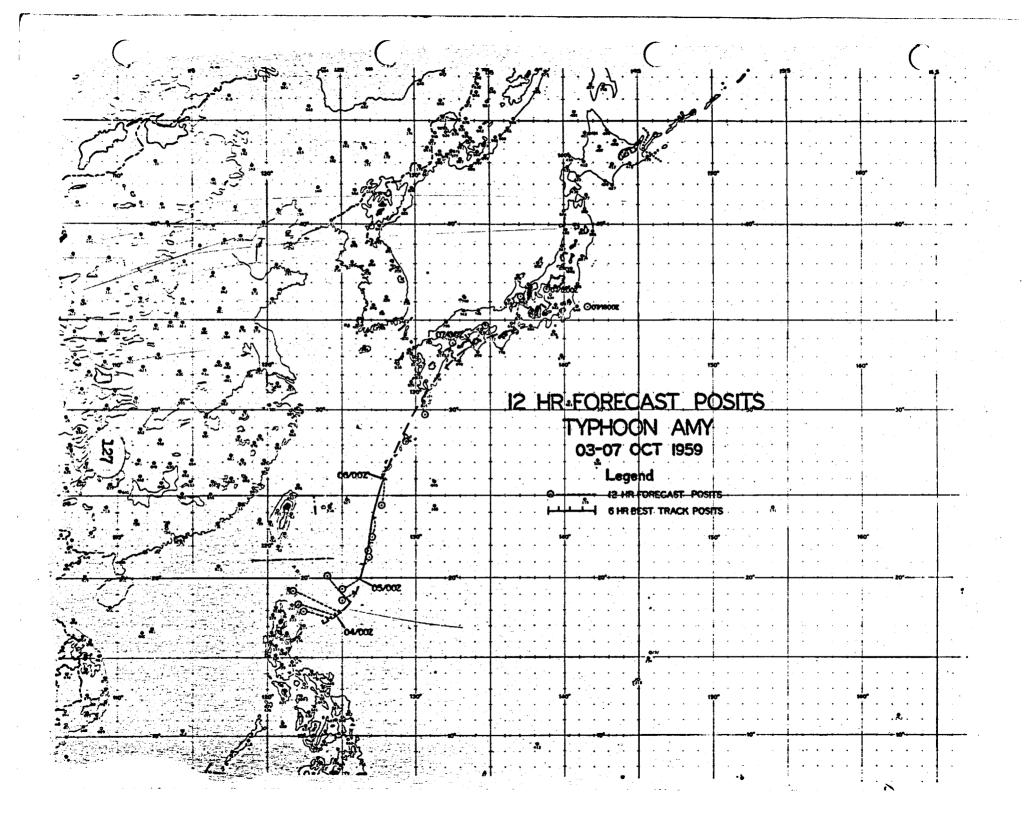
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON AMY

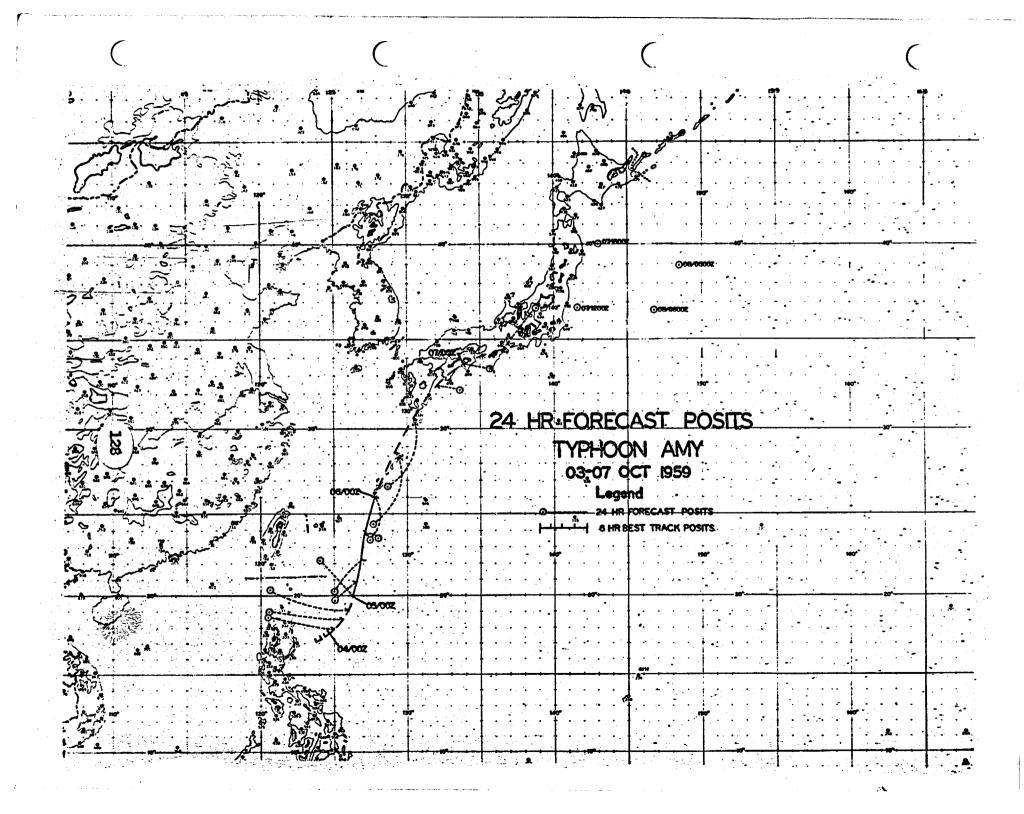
FIX NO.	TIME	LAT:	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	. EYE CHARACTERISTICS
1	030900Z	17.5N	123.9E	·54-P-10	1000	40	10000	30	11	08	CIRC ILL DEFINED
2 3 4 5	040600Z 041744Z 042000Z 042130Z	19.0N 19.5N	125,7E 126,0E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-T-10 54-P-5	993 987	 70	9980 10020 9910	25 50 	10, 13	10 05 	NOT DEFINED ELLIP ILL DEFINED
16 8 9 10	050020Z 051145Z 051400Z 051530Z 051800Z	22.1N 22.7N 23.2N 23.7N	126.8E 126.8E 126.7E 126.8E	54-P-5 54-R-5 54-R-10 54-R-10	- -	.75	9870 9960 	50 65 70 70	15 16	06 16 	ILL DEFINED CIRC DIA 20 NI CIRC DIA 20 NI CIRC DIA 25 NI CIRC DIA 25 MI
11 12 13	052000Z 052130Z 052237Z	25.8N	127.4E 126.8E 127.8E	54-R- 54-P-10 12-R-5		45	10020	60	08	07	EYE DIFFUSE CIRC DIA 20 MI
14 15	060345Z 060745Z	27.2N 28.8N	128.3E 129.2E	54-P-1 54-P-1	990 977	70 95	9760 9670	65 85	18 17	15 13	CIRC DIA 40 MI

TYPHOON AMY 03 - 07 OCT 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

	STORM POSITION	12 HR ERROR	24 HR ERROR
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTANCE
030600Z	17.2N 123.8E		
031200Z	17.3N 124.1E		
031800Z	17.4N 124.3E		
040000Z	17.6N 124.6E		
040600Z	17.8N 124.9E	296 - 193	
041200Z	18.4N 125.4E	322 - 130	
041800Z	19.1N 125.8E	247 - 50	284 - 302
050000Z	19.9N 126.2E	238 - 78	318 - 178
050600Z	20.9N 126.5E	038 - 35	231 - 106
051200Z	22.2N 126.8E	185 - 26	220 - 156
051800Z	23.8N 127.0E	180 - 70	100 - 57
060000Z	26.ON 127.9E	184 - 86	184 - 157
060600Z .	28.6N 129.1E	166 - 30	195 - 278
061200Z	30.7N 130.4E	158 - 53	201 - 248
061800Z	32.4N 132.0E	197 - 84	273 - 196
0700002	33.8N 133.9E	210 - 75	106 - 87
070600Z	34.4N 136.4E	198 - 105	223 - 180
AVERAGE 12 H	OUR ERROR 78.1 NM	.•	•
AVERAGE 24 H			







M. TYPHOON CHARLOTTE (09-19 OCTOBER 1959)

As early as 4 October, surface map analyses indicated a diffuse area of low pressure extending along the Intertropical Convergence Zone from the general vicinity of the Palau Islands eastward. By 8 October, this low pressure area had deepened and contracted to the extent that surface map analyses indicated the possibility of a cyclone just to the southeast of the islands of Yap and Koror. Accordingly, a reconnaissance aircraft investigated the area late on the 8th and verified the existence of a closed circulation. This circulation was still quite weak but warranted further reconnaissance surveillance. Throughout the 9th, reconnaissance aircraft continued to track this cyclone. Finally on the 10th, as a result of an early morning penetration, Tropical Storm CHARLOTTE was named and the first warning was issued at 100600Z.

Throughout the 9th and 10th, CHARIOTTE moved northwestward at speeds varying from 6 to 9 knots. Steady intensification took place so that at 101800Z she was upgraded to a typhoon. On the 11th and 12th, CHARIOTTE intensified further and continued to move to the northwest at an average speed of 9 knots. On the 13th, as CHARIOTTE approached the western extremity of the semi-permanent Pacific High, recurvature and deceleration commenced. Also on the 13th, at 0800Z, CHARIOTTE appears to have reached her peak intensity. At this time a reconnaissance aircraft penetration reported a sea level pressure of 905 millibars and maximum surface winds of 145 knots. On the 14th CHARIOTTE reached the apex of her recurvature. She slowed to a speed

of 3-4 knots and began a movement toward the north-northeast. At approximately 161200Z, CHARLOTTE passed within 40 miles of the southern tip of Okinawa. At this time she was moving northeastward at a speed of about 9 knots. As a result of this comparatively slow speed, Okinawa experienced sustained winds of 45-55 knots for approximately 14 hours on the 16th. A peak gust of 105 knots was recorded by the Ryukyuan Weather Bureau, and 24 inches of rain caused considerable flooding. On the 18th, CHARLOTTE finally came under the influence of strong westerlies aloft and rapidly accelerated toward the northeast. An influx of colder air lying to the north and northwest caused steady weakening. At 190000Z, she was downgraded to a tropical storm and the final tropical warning was issued. Very shortly thereafter, CHARLOTTE was imbedded in the Polar Front as an extra-tropical low.

It is interesting to note the reconnaissance aircraft fixes on the 18th. At this time CHARLOTTE was rapidly proceeding northeast-ward off the southeastern tip of Honshu. These fixes would seem to indicate that CHARLOTTE's track was further north than that delineated by the best track. However, careful analysis of the reports from Hachijo Jima indicated that the primary center had passed close to this station. Apparently a secondary upper air center had developed on the 18th as CHARLOTTE became diffuse and cold air advection caused rapid weakening. It was this secondary center which was fixed at 181415Z and 182000Z by reconnaissance aircraft. Throughout her lifetime, CHARLOTTE's track conformed quite closely to the flow as indicated by the high level charts. The 200 millibar chart was

particularly helpful as a forecasting tool, and the 200 millibar level was undoubtedly the best steering level aloft. Thirty-six warnings were issued covering a period of 10 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon CHARLOTTE see section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON CHARLOTTE

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	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	Long.	MENNAMO MENNAM	MINI SILP MBS	MAX SFC WIND	MIN 700MB HGT	FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
•	1 2 3	090215Z 090700Z 092100Z	10.4n 10.9n 12.0n	137.3E 136.6E 135.0E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-P-5	1006 994	35 40 30	10120 10080 10130	35 35 30	09 09 11	09 09 08	EYE ILL DEFINED EYE FILLED WITH CLDS EYE ILL DEFINED
	4 5 6	100800Z 102000Z 102140Z	13.4N 13.4N 13.8N	133.9E 132.4E 132.7E	54-P-2 54-R-15 54-P-5	993 989	50) 90)	10100 	35 	13 16	07 05	CIRC DIA 30 MI WALL CLDS DIA 20 MI TURBC SVR W QUAD
132	7 8 9 10 11	110140Z 110800Z 111400Z 112000Z 112200Z	14.3N 14.7N 14.8N 15.4N 15.5N	131.7E 131.0E 130.3E 128.6E 129.2E	54-P-5 54-P-5 54-B-10 54-T-40 54-P-15	989 980 972	100 70 80	9890 9630 9420	70 60	17 18 17	07 12 12	CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 15 MI TURBC LGT NEW QUADS CIRC DIA 40 MI
	12 13 14 15	120030Z 121422Z 122000Z 122200Z	15.8N 16.9N 17.3N 17.5N	129.0E 126.9E 126.2E 126.0E	54-P-15 12-R-10 54-R-15 54-P-5	975 932	175 150	9460 8160		16 17	13 15	WALL CLDS ALL QUADS WELL DEFINED EYE CIRC DIA 10 MI WALL CLDS ALL QUADS
	16 17 18 19 20 21	130200Z 130433Z 130800Z 131605Z 132200Z 132316Z	17.9N 18.0N 18.3N 18.7N 19.3N 19.5N	125.9E 125.7E 125.4E 125.2E 124.9E 125.1E	54-P-5 W-R-5 54-P-5 54-P-5 54-P-3 12-R-5	916 905 914	125	7730 7320 7630	180	17 20 17	16 15 15	CIRC DIA 08 MI CLOSED EYE 08 MI DIA PERFECT EYE FORMATION DOUBLE WALL CLDS WALL CLDS ALL QUADS WELL DEFINED CIRC EYE

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON CHARLOTTE (CONT'D)

	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	22 23 24 25 26	140200Z 140800Z 141045Z 141400Z 142200Z	19.7N 20.4N 20.6N 21.1N 21.5N	124.8E 124.6E 124.4E 124.3E 124.3E	54-P-5 54-P-5 12-R-10 54-R-10 54-P-2	914 916 932	125 175 150	7620 7640 8130	70	18 17 18	15 15 18	CIRC DIA 05 MI WALL CLDS ALL QUADS EYE DIA 09 MI CIRC DIA 12 MI CIRC DIA 07 MI
133	27 28 29 30 31 32	150200Z 150357Z 150800Z 151359Z 151830Z 152200Z	21.8N 22.1N 22.5N 23.2N 23.9N 24.3N	124.4E 124.6E 124.7E 125.3E 125.7E 125.8E	54-P-5 12-R 54-P-5 12-R-5 ** 54-P-5	937 940 956	95 85	8110 8280 8730	70 90	17 17 16	13 15 13	EYE EREAKING UP EYE ELLIPTICAL DOUBLE WALL CLDS CIRC DIA 60 MI
•	33 34 35 36 37 38	160150Z 160522Z 161100Z 161412Z 162000Z 162115Z	24.7N 25.0N 25.6N 25.7N 26.3N 26.2N	126.6E 127.1E 128.0E 128.3E 129.0E 128.9E	54-P- 54-P- 12-R-10 54-R-20 54-R-25 54-P-10	955 952 962	 60	9010 9070	90	10 17	10 14	TWO CEILS EYE OBLONG WALL CLD STRONG NE EYE ELLIP DIA INDEF EYE NOT WELL DEFINED EYE ILL DEFINED
	39 40 41 42	170200Z 170800Z 171100Z 171430Z	26.8N 27.2N 27.3N 27.8N	129.4E 130.3E 130.8E 131.3E	54-P-5 54-P-3 12-R-5 54-R-2	970 965 	90 75	9220 9190 	70 80 	16 15	16 15 	CIRC DIA 60 MI WALL CLDS ALL QUADS EYE ELLIPTICAL WALL CLDS ALL QUADS

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON CHARLOTTE (CONT'D)

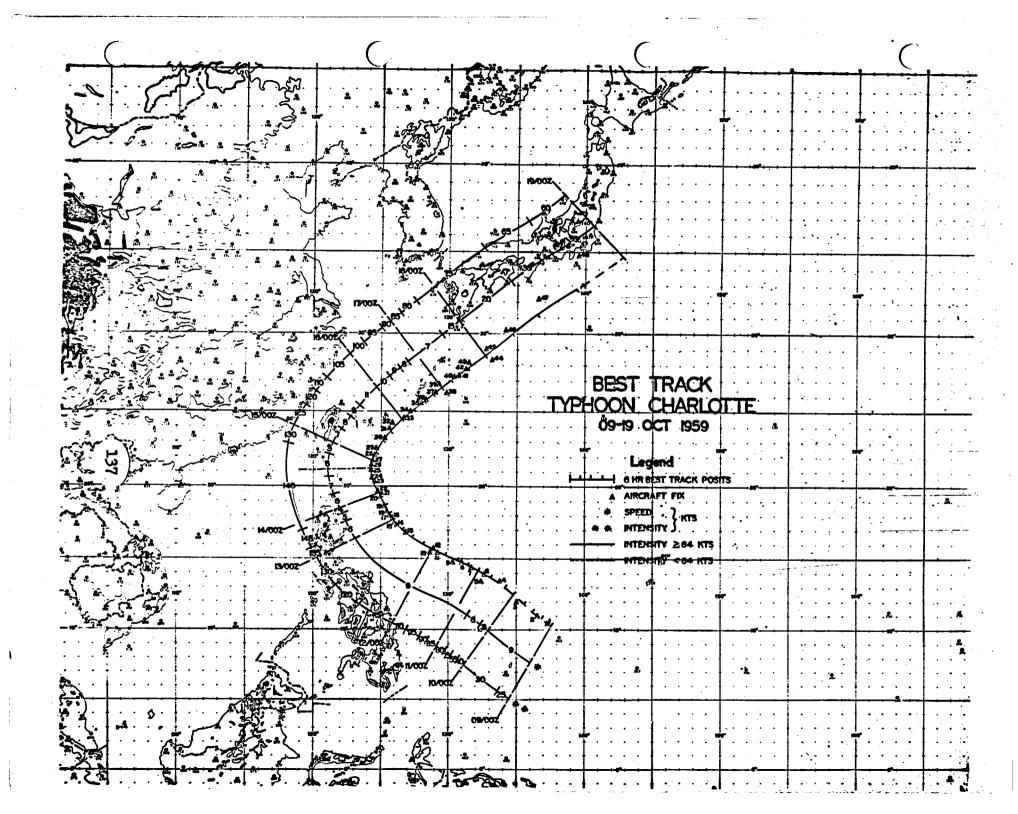
FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
43 44	172000Z 172318Z	28.1N 28.4N	131.5E 133.1E	54-P-5 12-P-5	974 - -		9500	70 	22 	16 	CIRC DIA 45 MI EYE POORLY DEFINED
45 46 47 48	180200Z 180800Z 181415Z 182000Z	29.0N 30.2N 32.1N 34.8N	132.9E 134.1E 136.5E 139.5E	54-P-2 54-P-2 54-R-1 54-R-15	970 970 	60 90 	9570 9590 	60 67 75	16 19 	10 08 	WALL CLDS N, E&S QUADS TURBC SVR N QUAD EYE ELLIPTICAL CIRC, WALL CLDS TO N

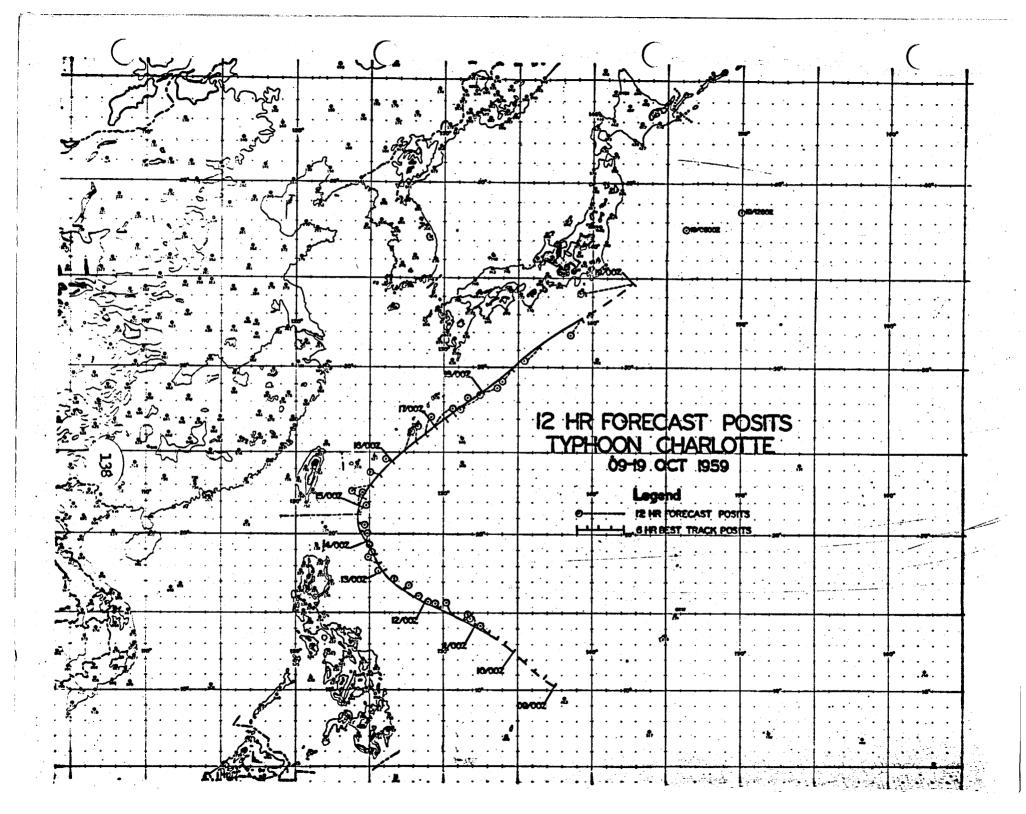
TYPHOON CHARLOTTE 09 - 19 OCT. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

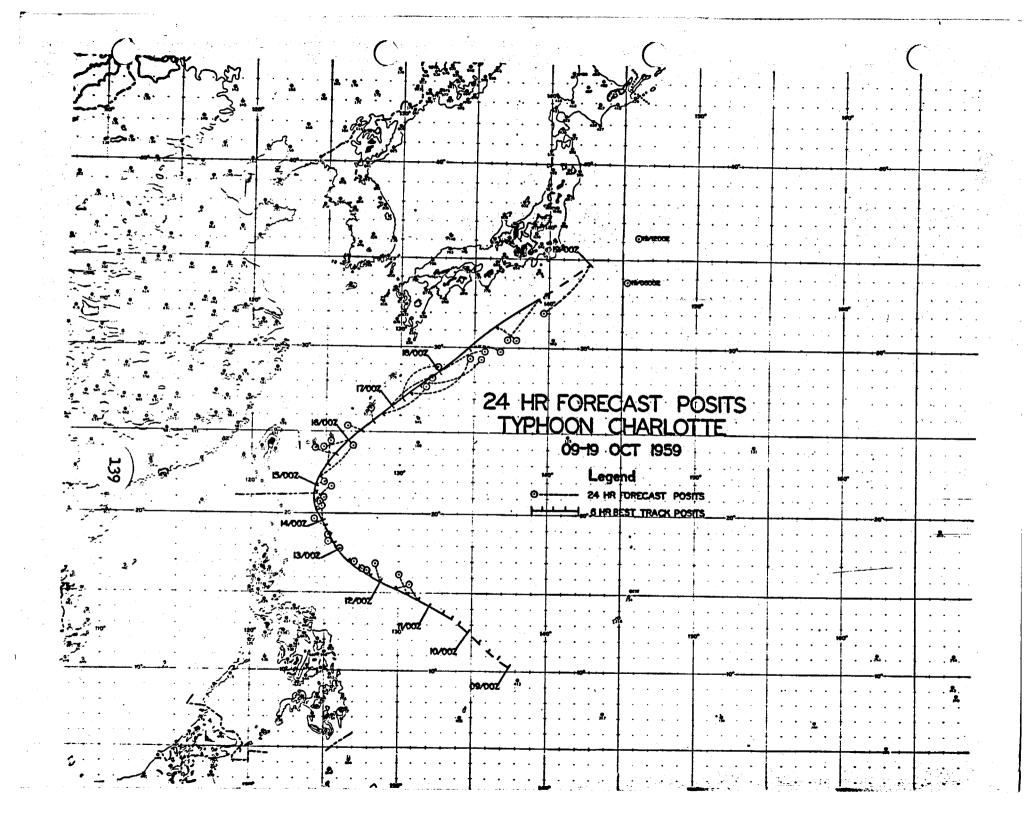
Dana.	STORM POSITION	12 IIR ERROR	24 HR ERROR
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTANCE
0000007	10.2N 137.6E		
090000Z			
090600Z	10.8N 136.9E		
091200Z	11.4N 136.2E		
091800 Z	11.9N 135.5E	** ** **	
100000Z	12.5N 134.8E		
100600Z	15.0N 134.1E		
101200Z	15.4N 133.6E		
101800Z	13.7N 133.1E	310 - 46	
110000Z	14.2N 132.2E	325 - 57	
110600Z	14.5N 131.4E	260 - 30	333 - 66
111200Z	14.9N 130.6E	334 - 48	338 - 85
111800Z	15.2N 129.8E	326 - 25	076 - 62
1110002	1) ₀ 2N 127 ₀ 0D)20 – 2)	070 - 02
120000Z	15.6N 128.9E	043 - 07	343 - 82
120600Z	16.0N 128.1E	062 - 20	326 - 36
121200Z	16.5N 127.3E	051 - 29	255 - 20
121800Z	17.0N 126.6E	056 - 19	096 - 28
TETOOO5	1,000 100,00	0,0 1,	7 070 - 20
130000Z	17.7N 125.9E	270 - 18	050 - 07
130600Z	18.2N 125.6E	291 - 44	270 - 2 0
131200Z	18.7N 125.3E	325 - 14	269 - 65
131800Z	19.2N 125.0E	324 - 22	290 - 105
140000Z	19.5N 124.9E	003 - 36	339 - 58
140600Z	20.1N 124.6E	119 - 18	353 - 45
141200Z	20.7N 124.3E	135 - 20	043 - 80
141800Z	21.3N 124.3E	045 - 40	125 - 37
150000Z	21.7N 124.4E	009 - 53	052 - 36
150600Z	22.3N 124.7E	300 - 51	051 - 116
151200Z	23.0N 125.1E	259 - 75	003 - 90
151800Z	23.7N 125.7E	284 - 37	282 - 90
1)10001	LJein Tchein	204 - 71	202 - 70
160000Z	24.5N 126.5E	284 - 23	283 - 148
160600Z	25.1N 127.4E	020 - 68	281 - 53
161200Z	25.6N 128.2E	016 - 55	351 - 46
161800Z	26.2N 128.8E	015 - 60	063 - 185
170000Z	26.5N 129.5E	048 - 85	056 - 167
170600Z	27.0N 130.1E	059 - 67	051 - 172
171200Z	27.4N 130.7E	047 - 70	062 - 240
171800Z	27.8N 131.4E	060 - 68	068 - 222
T (TOOQ4	27.0N 131.4E		000 - REE

TYPHOON CHARLOTTE 09 - 19 OCT 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA (CONT'D)

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
180000Z	28.7N 132.7E	086 - 46	069 - 172
180600Z	30.0N 134.6E	213 - 54	095 - 116
181200Z	31.2N 136.4E	227 - 76	124 - 93
181800Z	32.8N 139.3E	213 - 72	215 - 181
190000Z	34.8N 142.8E	258 - 180	224 - 232
AVERAGE 12 H	OUR FORECAST ERROR	48.0 NM	
AVERAGE 24 H	OUR FORECAST ERROR	98.6 NM	







N. TYPHOON DINAH (14-21 OCTOBER 1959)

As previously mentioned in Section IV, forecasters of the JTWC have found the Stidd Diagram a valuable tool in first detecting tropical cyclones. The Stidd Diagram, included as page 30, shows the initial stages of development of Typhoon DINAH. DINAH first became a suspect area on 13 October in light of the higher than normal surface winds and multiple layers of clouds at Eniwetok, and the large 24-hour pressure falls at Ponape. As is evident from the Stidd Diagram, DINAH passed north of Ponape at approximately 1800Z on the 14th. Because of previous reconnaissance commitments on Typhoon CHARLOTTE, the first reconnaissance fix on DINAH was not made until 142230Z. The fix positioned DINAH approximately 600 miles southeast of Guam, and surface winds of 50 knots near the center were observed. Subsequent fixes indicated that DINAH was steadily intensifying, and at 151800Z DINAH was upgraded to a typhoon.

DINAH continued to intensify, and the maximum surface winds near the center were 125 knots as she passed 120 miles to the south of Agana, Guam at 161000Z. At that time, although intense, DINAH was still small area-wise. It was therefore not surprising that the maximum gust recorded on Nimitz Hill (the site of FWC/JTWC) was 42 knots. For the next 36 hours after passing Guam, DINAH moved to the west-northwest while gradually decelerating. Early on the 18th, at 15N - 135E, DINAH turned sharply northward and, at an average speed of 10 knots, moved almost due north until reaching

26 degrees north latitude. DINAH's abrupt turn to the north began just as Typhoon CHARLOTTE, moving northeastward, passed approximately 900 miles due north of DINAH. Upon reaching 26 degrees north on the 20th, DINAH began moving northeastward and accelerating. She also began to weaken and take on extratropical characteristics and at 211800Z when DINAH was 250 miles southeast of Tokyo, the final tropical warning was issued.

DINAH was characterized by her small eye averaging 20-25 miles. Over all her track followed late October climatology quite well. In the area south of Tokyo, the upper air center moved to the north as indicated by the 210800Z and 211400Z fixes, while surface and ship reports indicated the surface center to be moving in a northeasterly direction. This upper air center was caused by a slow moving trough aloft. Twenty nine warnings were issued on DINAH covering a period of eight days.

Typhoon DINAH expended her fury over the open ocean and no known damage has been reported.

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON DINAH

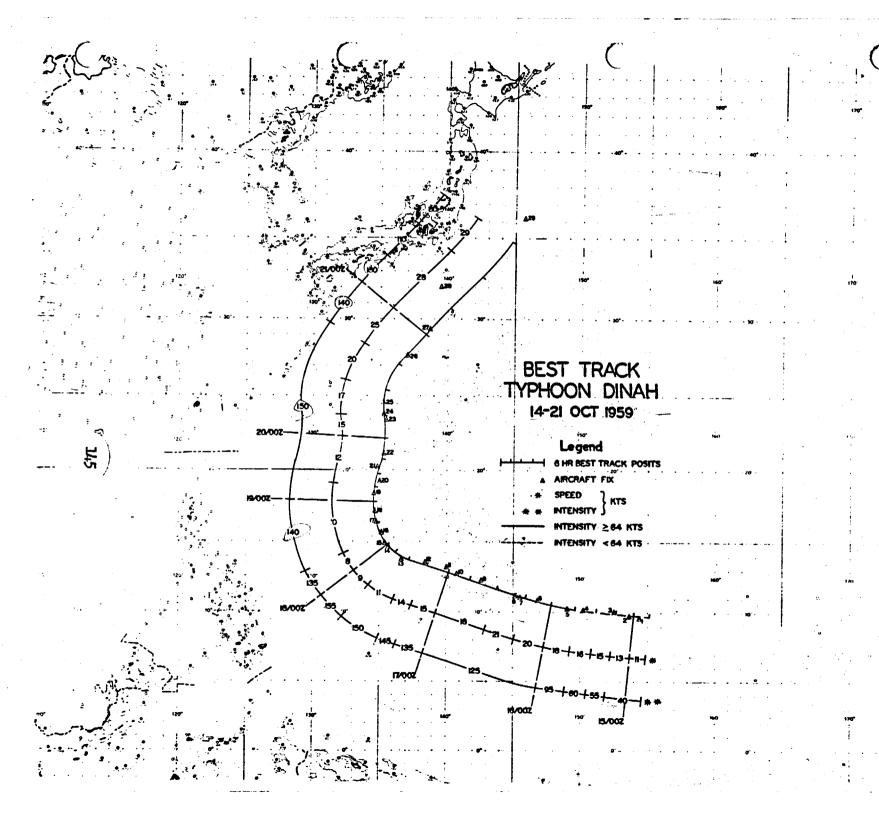
FIX	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB Dewpt (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
1	142230Z	09 .7 N	154.3E	54-P-10	997	50	10080	40	10	08	CIRC DIA 15 MI
2 3 4 5	150200Z 150730Z 151620Z 152000Z	10.0N 10.1N 10.2N	153.7E 152.5E 150.1E 149.0E	54-P-10 54-P-10 54-R-8 54-P-8	1000 993 981	60 65 95	10030 9920 9580	50 50 70	09 11 14	07 09 	EYE DIFFUSE CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 22 MI
6 7 7 8 9 10	160200Z 160645Z 160800Z 161410Z 162100Z	10.8N 11.0N 11.1N 12.2N 12.7N	146.9E 145.5E 145.1E 142.7E 140.9E	54-P-5 54-P-2 54-P-2 54-R-10 54-P-5	985 958 947	150 100 150 150	9480 9180 9140 8480	75 85 100 120	13 13 15 	07 12 12 11	CIRC DIA 15 MI CIRC DIA 15 MI CIRC DIA 08 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 08 MI
11 12 13 14	170200Z 170800Z 171400Z 172340Z	13.1N 13.4N 13.8N 14.6N	140.0E 138.3E 136.7E 135.6E	54-T-15 54-P-5 54-R-5 54-P-5	938 947	180	8430 8560	105 90 90	21 18	13	CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI
15 16 17 18	180200Z 180800Z 181400Z 182100Z	14.9N 15.7N 16.3N 17.1N	135.4E 135.1E 134.8E 134.6E	54-P-5 54-P-2 54-R-5 54-P-10	947 944 945	150 185 125	8580 8540 8480	90 110 90 95	19 20 20	14 10 15	CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 12 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI

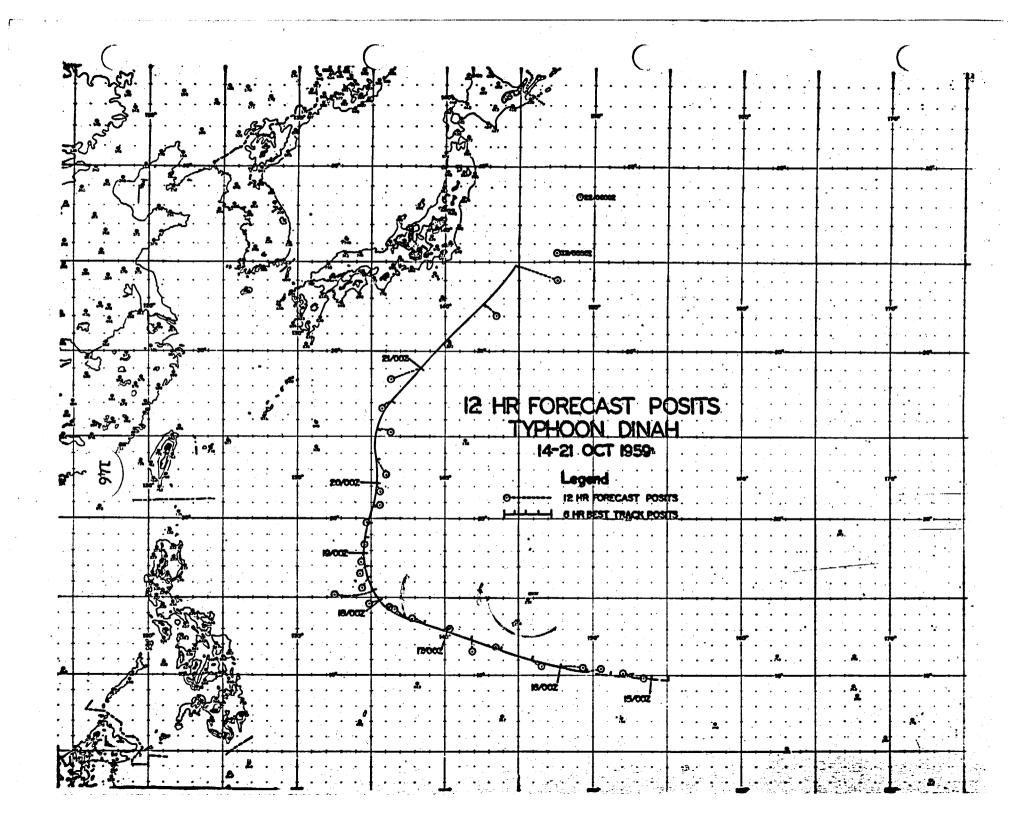
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON DINAH (CONT'D)

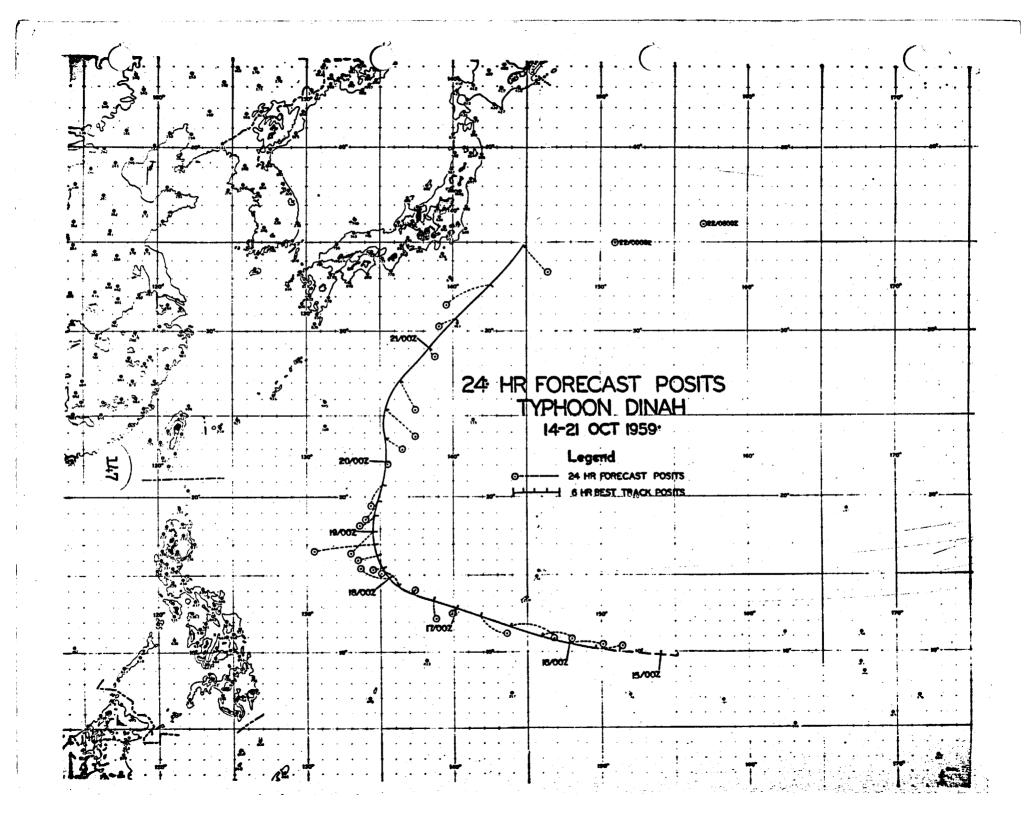
	FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	19	190200Z	18.4N	134.6E	54-P-20	945	200	8660		17	17	CIRC DIA 30 MI
	20 21	190800Z 191400Z	19.1N 20.1N	135.0E 134.9E	54-P-3 54-T	942	80	8350		17	13	CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 25 MI
	22	192030Z	21.1N	135.2E	54-P-2	918		7710	125	18	. 13	CIRC DIA 30 MI
	23	200400Z	23.3N	135.3E	54-P-10	913		7600	130	18	13	CIRC DIA 25 MI
	24	200800Z	23.8N	135.2E	54-P-1	914		7660	140	18 .	. 14	EYE ELLIP DIA 20 MI
ţ	2 5	201230Z	24.5N	135.1E	54-R-1			8160		19	15	EYE CIRCULAR EYE ELLIP 20X40 MI
Ü	5 26	202115Z	27.8N	137.0E	54-P-10	934	175	9790		19	15	FIE FIRST ZOAGO FIL
4 57MB ->		210200Z	29.4N	138.6E	54-P-10	935	125	8440		21	16	CIRC DIA 40 MI
m 64n?		210800Z	32.ON	139.5E	54-P-30	992		9590	65	10 06	10 06	EYE ILL DEFINED
	29	212100Z	36.1N	145.8E	54-P-10	985		9310	05			HIS THE DEPTHED

TYPHOON DINAH 14 - 21 OCT 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
141800Z	09.7N 155.1E		
150000Z	09.8N 154.0E		
150600Z	09.9N 152.7E	095 - 28	
151200Z	10.0N 151.2E	080 - 45	
151800Z	10.1N 149.6E	070 - 58	090 - 95
160000Z	10.5N 147.9E	085 - 80	090 - 127
160600Z	11.0N 145.9E	115 - 50	095 - 125
161200Z	11.7N 143.9E	285 - 33	115 - 174_
161800Z	12.3N 141.8E	175 - 41	125 - 124
170000Z	12.8N 140.1E	030 - 10	260 - 12
170600Z	13.3N 138.6E	300 - 57	165 - 66
171200Z	13.7N 137.2E	300 - 59	180 - 19
171800Z	14.2N 136.2E	050 - 05	315 - 90
180000Z	14.7N 135.5E	270 - 36	270 - 102
180600Z	15.4N 135.1E	265 – 148	260 - 47
181200Z	16.2N 134.9E	220 - 51	265 – 94
181800Z	17.0N 134.8E	245 - 34	265 - 247
190000Z	17.8N 134.7E	220 - 41	230 - 128
190600Z	18.8N 134.8E	200 - 37	240 - 70
191200Z	19.8N 134.9E	270 - 13	220 - 83
191800Z	20.8N 135.1E	090 - 12	210 - 89
200000Z	22.1N 135.2E	120 - 31	085 - 19
200600Z	23.6N 135.2E	145 - 65	115 - 76
201200Z	25.3N 135.3E	100 - 48	130 - 131
201800Z	27.1N 136.3E	250 – 36	150 - 122
210000Z	29.0N 138.2E	250 - 113	125 - 50
210600Z	30.7N 140.1E	180 - 25	240 - 69
211200Z	32.7N 142.5E	130 - 63	065 - 162
211800Z	34.8N 144.8E	110 - 134	140 - 121
AVERAGE 12 HOUR			
AVERAGE 24 HOUR		>	







O. TYPHOON EMMA (05-13 NOVEMBER 1959)

As a suspect area, Typhoon EMMA was first detected south of Kwajalein on 30 October. EMMA, as a large area of squally weather, was tracked for the next 6 days by reconnaissance aircraft. Finally on the 7th day (November 5th) a reconnaissance aircraft reported a definite closed surface circulation with wall clouds developing and surface winds near the center of 30 knots. Based on this information the first warning on Tropical Depression EMMA was issued at 050600Z. Moving to the west-northwest at a speed of 9 to 10 knots, EMMA passed approximately 20 miles south of Guam on the 6th. The pressure at Guam dropped to 995 millibars, but the sustained winds reached only 30 knots. It was not until 10 October, or 12 days after EMMA was first detected as a suspect area, that she finally reached typhoon intensity, approximately 800 miles west of Guam.

As a full-blown typhoon EMA recurved gradually to the north at an average speed of 11 knots. She apparently reached peak intensity on 11 November with maximum surface winds near the center of 110 knots and a sea level pressure of 962 millibars. As EMMA reached 23 degrees north she came under the influence of strong westerlies aloft, and accelerated rapidly to the northeast. At 121800Z EMMA passed within 35 miles of Okinawa and caused considerable damage on the island. Kadena Air Base reported maximum sustained winds of 55 knots with gusts to 85 knots, while the Ryukyu Weather Bureau station, located on a hill near Naha, reported a maximum gust of 106 knots. Following her passage to the south and east of Okinawa, EMMA continued to accelerate and began to weaken rapidly. The final tropical warning was

issued at 131800Z at which time EMMA was moving east-northeasterly at 35 knots.

One interesting fact concerning EMMA was the out-of-phase vertical slope which persisted for a considerable period of time i.e., from the time EMMA passed Guam on 6 October until she reached typhoon intensity on the 10th. During this period both the surface and 700 millibar centers were carefully tracked by reconnaissance, and it was observed that the 700 millibar center was consistently located about 45 miles to the west-southwest of the surface center. Although a November typhoon, EMMA followed late October climatology very closely. Thirty-five warnings were issued covering a period of 9 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon EMMA see Section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON EMMA

										•	
FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
1	050730Z	12.1N	148.1E	54-P-5	1003	30	10090	30	12	10	EYE ILL DEFINED
2 3 4 5	060000Z 060200Z 060800Z 061400Z	12.9N 12.7N 13.0N 12.7N	145.8E 145.4E 144.4E 142.3E	54-P-5 54-P-1 54-P-5 54-T-25	993 993 993	30 30 30	9990 9910	32 36 42 35	25 13 16	18 08 10	EYE IIL DEFINED EYE WELL DEFINED CIRC DIA 75 MI
67 89 9	070200Z 070700Z 071400Z 072130Z	13.5N 14.0N 13.8N 14.3N	140.9E 139.7E 138.1E 137.9E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-T-15 54-P-5	996 994 994	145 55 55	10010 10010 10020	35 30 45	13 10 14	07 08 13	EYE IIL DEFINED EYE IIL DEFINED 700MB WIND FIX EYE IIL DEFINED
10 11 12	080200Z 080800Z 082100Z	14.5N 14.9N 15.4N	137.6E 137.5E 134.5E	54-P-5 54-P-5 54-P-5	995 995 985	40 50 35	10010 10000 9980	45 42 30	14 16 14	11 12 00	EYE ELLIP 75X40MI EYE ILL DEFINED EYE OPEN
13 14 15	090200Z 090900Z 092200Z	15.3N 15.6N 16.0N	133.3E 131.9E 129.9E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-P-5	988 989 986	45 55 50	9930 9860 9730	30 48	14 14 12	04 10 12	EYE OPEN EYE ILL DEFINED EYE ELLIP 20X30 MI
16 17 18 19 20	100100Z 100800Z 101125Z 102000Z 102200Z	15.8N 16.4N 16.6N 17.6N 17.9N	129.1E 128.1E 127.0E 126.2E 125.6E	54-P-5 54-P-15 12-R-10 54-R-10 54-P-2	980 983 966	80 75 80	9640 9560 9210	65 65 70 100	15 14 15	14 10 11	CIRC DIA 20 MI EYE ILL DEFINED CIRC DIA 65 MI EYE ELLIP 30X40 MI CIRC DIA 60 MI

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON EMMA (CONT'D)

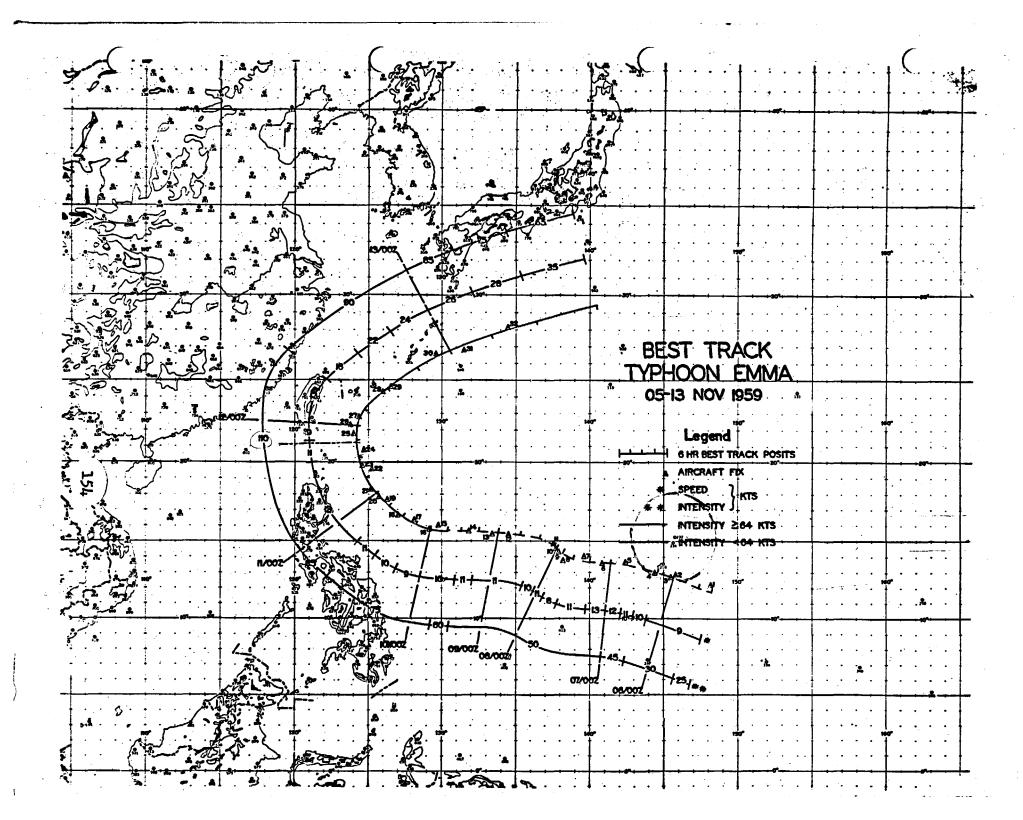
FIX NO.	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	7001B DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
21 22 23 24 25	110200Z 110730Z 111125Z 111415Z 112210Z	18.2N 19.5N 19.8N 20.8N 21.9N	125.1E 125.2E 124.6E 124.8E 124.0E	54-P-2 54-P-5 12-R-25 54-T-35 54-P-2	970 966 962	75 130 70	9260 9180 9040	60 105 95 110	15 15 17	11 13 13	CIRC DIA 75 MI CIRC DIA 60 MI CIRC DIA 25 MI CIRC DIA 60 MI
26 127 128 29 30	120100Z 120234Z 121048Z 121400Z 122256Z	22.3N 22.8N 24.2N 24.5N 26.6N	123.8E 124.4E 126.0E 126.5E 129.7E	54-P-2 54-P-3 12-R-0 54-R-10 12-R-5	959	75 	8980— 	115 85 	19 	114 	CIRC DIA 60 MI EYE ILL DEFINED CIRC DIA 60 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI CIRC DIA 70 MI
31 32	130213Z 130842Z	26.9N 28.1N	131.5E 134.5E	54-P-2 54-R-5	974 986	65 					EYE ILL DEFINED

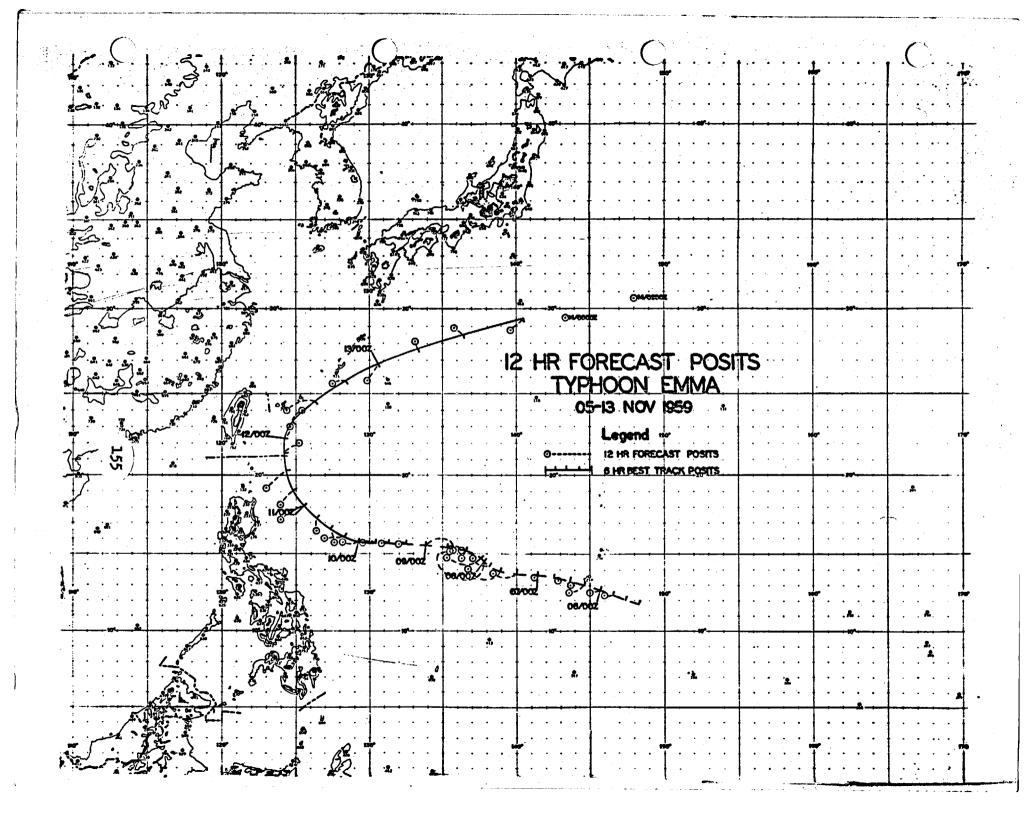
TYPHOON EMMA 05 - 13 NOV. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

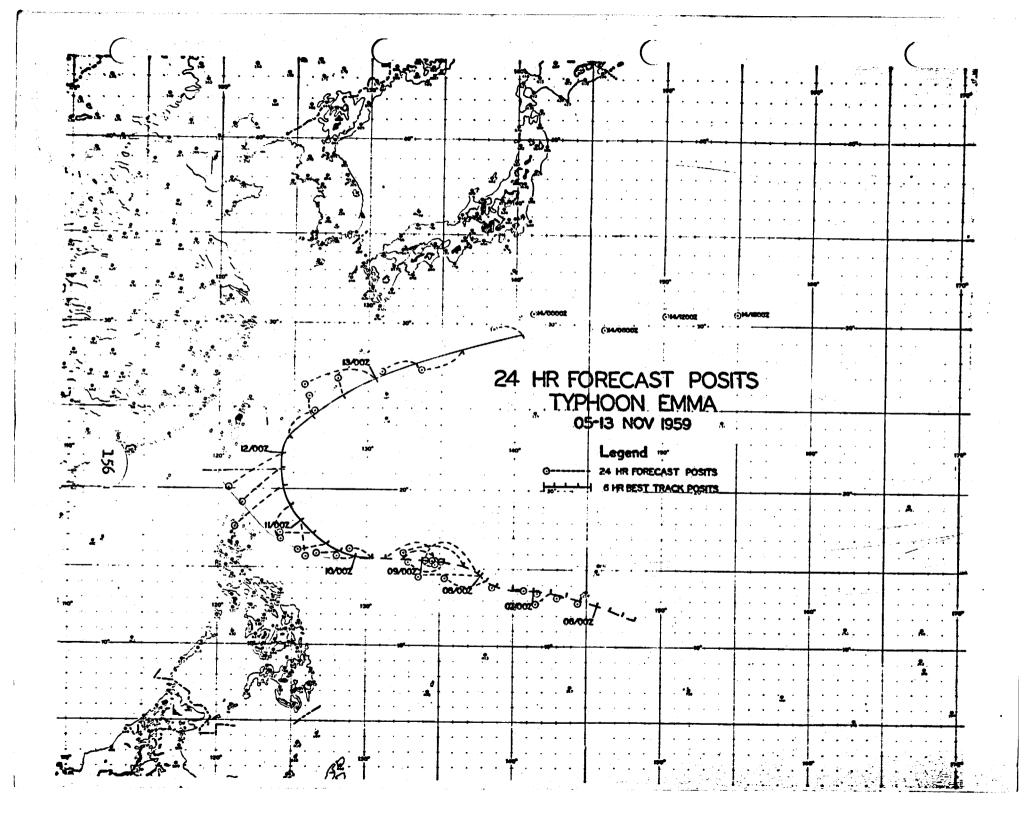
Toma	STORM POSITION	12 HR ERROR	24 HR ERROR
DTG	LAT. LONG.	DEG. DISTANCE	DEG. DISTANCE
050600Z	11.8N 148.2E		
051200Z	12.0N 147.3E		
051800Z	12.3N 146.5E		
060000Z	12.7N 145.6E		
060600Z	12.9N 144.7E		
061200Z	13.2N 143.7E	-	
061800Z	13.4N 142.6E		
070000Z	13.6N 141.3E		
070600Z	13.7N 140.0E	273 - 101	
071200Z	13.9N 138.9E	273 - 121	
071800Z	14.2N 138.2E	298 - 75	272 - 162
080000Z	14.5N 137.8E	285 - 137	270 - 236
080600Z	14.7N 137.6E	273 - 135	282 - 211
081200Z	15.1N 136.6E	230 - 30	283 - 240
081800Z	15.3N 135.2E	103 - 61	272 - 144
090000Z	15.5N 133.9E	279 - 102	111 - 44
090600Z	15.5N 132.5E	275 - 30	274 - 146
091200Z	15.6N 131.3E	270 - 28	272 - 180
091800Z	15.7N 130.3E	275 - 47	292 - 87
100000Z	15.8N 129.2E	273 - 66	275 - 72
100600Z	16.1N 128.3E	276 - 78	268 - 98
101200Z	16.6N 127.4E	164 - 46	259 - 130
101800Z	17.2N 126.4E	195 - 40	247 - 147
110000Z	18.0N 125.5E	240 - 103	170 - 131
110600Z	19.0N 124.9E	224 - 74	197 - 134
111200Z	20.2N 124.4E	232 - 103	230 - 240
111800Z	21.2N 124.2E	049 - 70	228 - 185
120000Z	22.2N 124.2E	029 - 60	237 - 231
120600Z	23.3N 124.8E	036 - 48	042 - 126
121200Z	24.3N 126.2E	258 - 104	354 – 78
121800Z	25.7N 128.2E	260 - 38	353 - 73

TYPHOON EMMA 05 - 13 NOV. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA (CONT'D)

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
130000Z	26.8N 130.5E	210 - 66	264 - 260
130600Z	27.7N 133.3E	340 - 29	256 - 125
131200Z	28.4N 136.3E	315 - 40	246 - 159
131800Z	29.4N 140.3E	228 - 42	288 - 95
AVERAGE 12 HO	OUR ERROR 69.4 NM		
AVERAGE 24 HO			







P. TYPHOON FREDA (13-20 NOVEMBER 1959)

On 9 November, following in the wake of Typhoon EMMA, FREDA first became evident as a weak tropical low on the Intertropical Convergence Zone south of Ponape. This diffuse low pressure area drifted slowly to the west-northwest, and on the 12th was located near Ulithi with what appeared to be a double surface center. The lowest reported pressure at that time was 1004 millibars at Ulithi. All reconnaissance aircraft were committed to Typhoon EMMA, so the suspect area was watched very closely utilizing all available data. By 121800Z the pressure at both Yap and Ulithi had dropped to 1001 millibars, multiple layers of clouds prevailed at both stations, and the surface winds at Ulithi had increased to 25 knots from the eastsoutheast. It was now almost a certainty that what had formerly been only a diffuse tropical low was now a cyclone of perhaps storm intensity. Reconnaissance was urgently requested, and a fix was made by a B-50 of the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron at 130120Z. Based upon the fix, which positioned the center 110 miles southwest of Yap, the first warning on Tropical Storm FREDA was issued.

Subsequent reconnaissance fixes indicated that FREDA had moved somewhat erratically during the first 12 hours. However, thereafter she curved gradually northwestward at a steady 10 to 12 knots. A report from the U.S. Coast Guard Loran Station on Catanduanes Island in the eastern Philippines, which was confirmed by a reconnaissance fix, showed that FREDA moved directly over the Island at 160200Z. The wind measuring gear at the Coast Guard Station was carried away at 130 knots, and the Coast Guard observers estimated the maximum

gusts to have been 165 knots. Shortly after passing over Catanduanes Island, FREDA gradually began to decelerate and weaken due to the proximity of land masses. Easterly flow aloft indicated that FREDA would move across Luzon into the South China Sea, passing just north of Clark Air Base. However, a polar high which moved into the South China Sea apparently blocked any pronounced westerly movement. As a result, FREDA passed just to the east of Baler, Luzon and moved over Luzon from southeast to northwest. The Manila area suffered only minor damage due to FREDA. The mountains of central Luzon further weakened FREDA, and she was downgraded to a tropical storm at 171800Z. The zonal westerlies extended as far south as 22 degrees north. Therefore, as FREDA passed across the extreme south tip of Taiwan, she recurved sharply. FREDA passed directly over Okinawa at approximately 190800Z with maximum gusts of 52 knots being reported at Kadena Air Base. Thereafter she weakened rapidly and the final tropical warning was issued at 200000Z.

In considering climatology, Typhoon FREDA was unusual in that she recurved. In mid-November, for typhoons which move as far west as the 130th meridian, the normal climatological track does not show recurvature, rather westward movement across the Philippines and into the South China Sea. Twenty-nine warnings were issued covering a period of 8 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon FREDA see Section VI "Destructive Effects of Typhoons".

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON FREDA

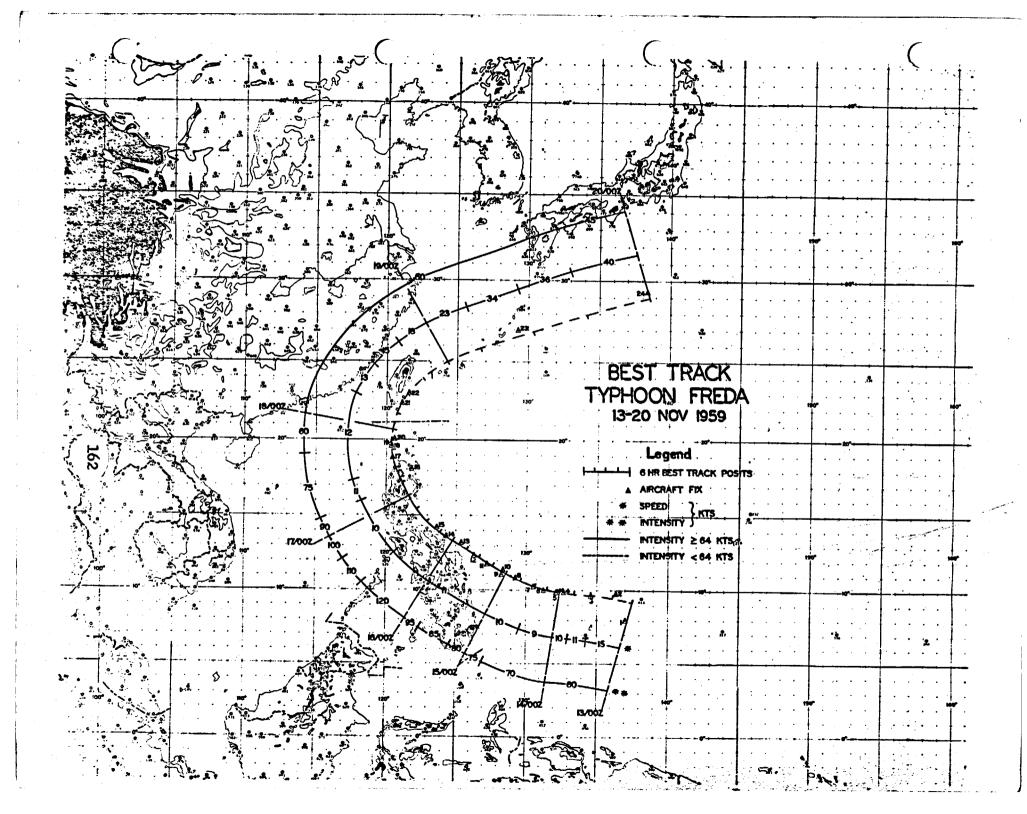
FIX	TIME •	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB	MAX FLT LVL	700MB	700MB DEWPT	
1 2 3 4	130120Z 130900Z 131147Z 132115Z	08.0N 09.8N 09.6N	137.0E 136.3E	54-P-5 54-P-5 54-P-5 54-P-8	996 999 993 986	70 50 65	10060 9990 9900 9800	65 50 40 60	(°C) 12 09 10 14	(°C) 12 09 08 06	EYE CHARACTERISTICS EYE ELLIP 50X30 MI EYE ELLIP 15X20 MI SPIRAL BANDS SC EYE ILL DEFINED
5 6 7 8 9	140200Z 140845Z 141221Z 142030Z 142130Z	09.8N 10.0N 10.1N 10.8N 11.0N	132.1E 131.2E 130.5E 129.2E 128.2E	54-P-10 54-P-2 54-R-20 54-R-5 54-P-5	985 980 973	75 70 80	9780 9530 9450	65 75 	15 14 16	10	CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 35 MI CIRC DIA 35 MI
10 11 12 13	150000Z 150800Z 151400Z 152200Z	11.3N 11.6N 12.3N 13.2N	128.3E 127.2E 126.3E 125.3E	54-P-5 54-P-5 54-R-10 54-P-2	978 968 944	100 90 125	9380 9280 8530	70 90 95	16 18 20	12 13 08	CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 50 MI CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 60 MI
14 15	160200Z 160800Z	13.7N 14.1N	124.3E 123.6E	54-P-0 54-P-0	936 951	100 125	8590 8680		17 16	12 12	CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 40 MI
16 17 18 19	170800Z 171400Z 172000Z 172215Z	18.1N 18.9N 19.8N 19.7N	121.9E 120.4E 120.3E 120.3E	54-T-12 54-T-5 54-P-1 54-P-15	 995	75 80	 9780 9800	 70 75	13 13	 08 07	FLT LVL CNTR W OF EYE CIRC DIA 40 MI CIRC DIA 75 MI

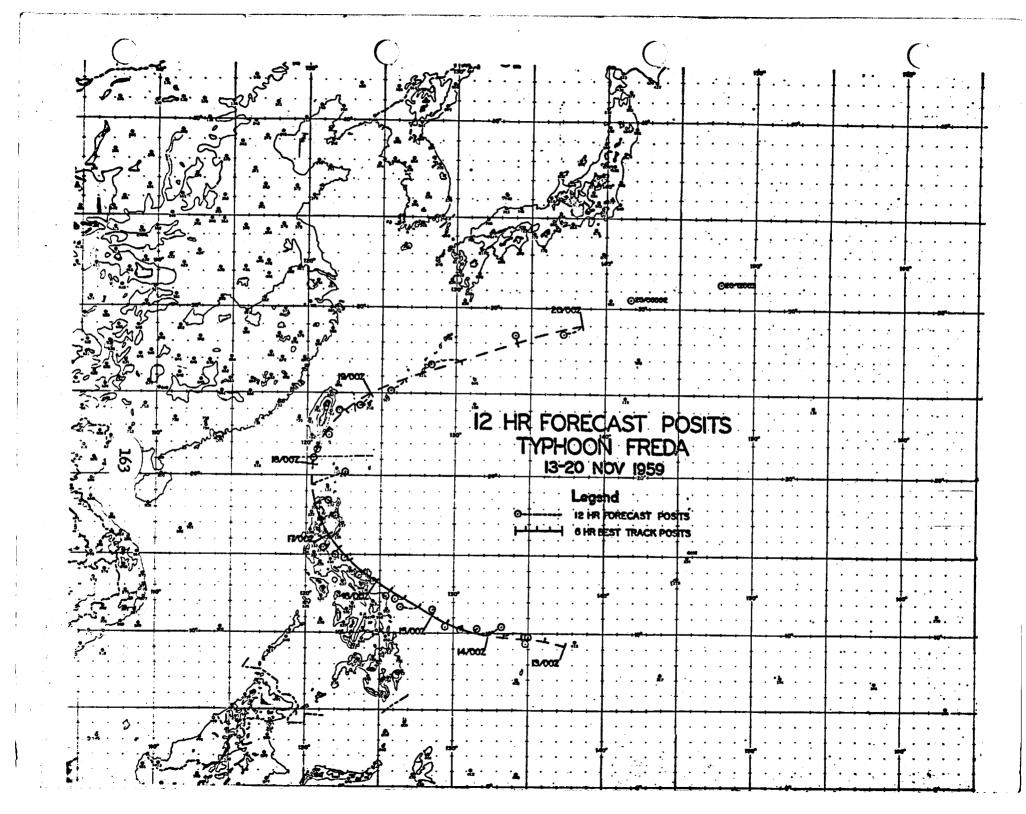
RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON FREDA (CONT'D)

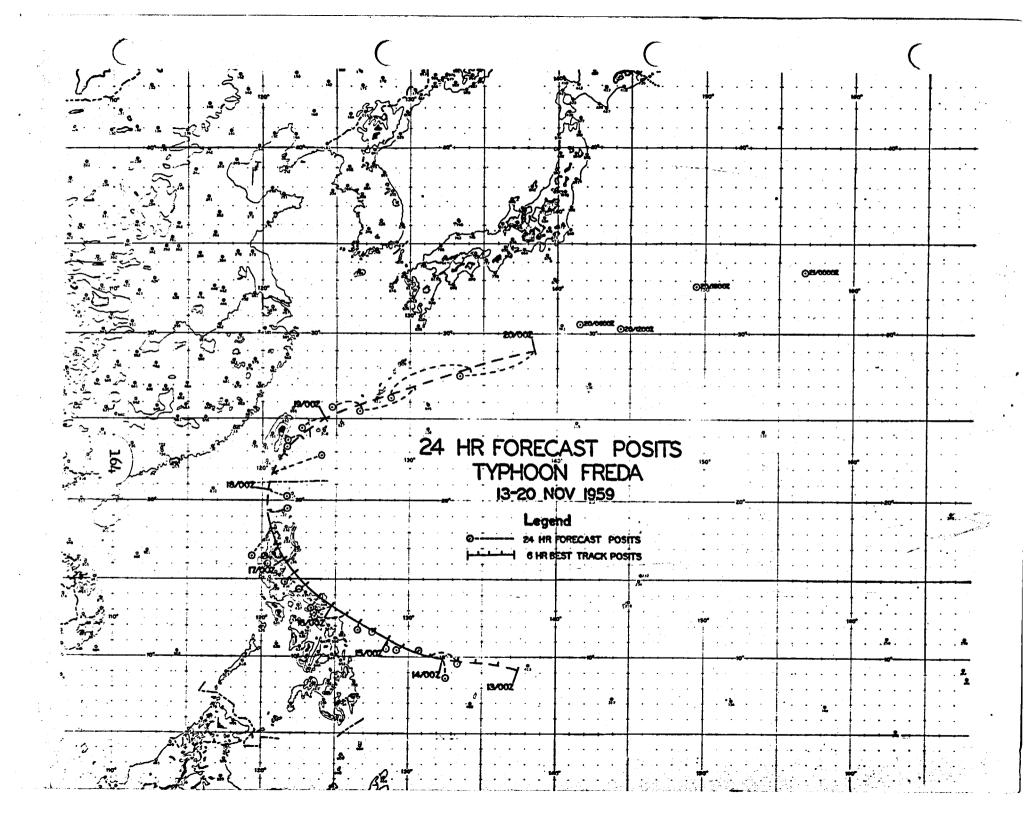
FIX	ZAIT	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
20 21 22	180259Z 180900Z 181400Z	20.0N 22.4N 23.0N	120.65 121.1E 121.7E	56-P-1 54-P-1 54-P-3	990 991 996	40 55	9860 9860	60 80	11	10	EYE ELLIP 40X20 MI CIRC DIA 80 MI CIRC DIA 90 MI
23 24	191104Z 192125Z	27.0N 29.3N	129.2E 138.3E	12-R-2 12-P-10	993	25	10000		<u> </u>	03	DIA 20MI N-S 15MI E-W EYE OPEN S-E

TYPHOON FREDA 13 - 20 NOV. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
130000Z	09.1N 137.5E		
130600Z	09.4N 136.1E		
131200Z	09.6N 134.6E	165 - 76	
131800Z	09.7N 133.4E	085 - 90	
140000Z	09.8N 132.4E	055 - 46	168 - 64
140600Z	10.0N 131.5E	010 - 13	095 - 112
141200Z	10.2N 130.6E	240 - 1 4	010 - 12
141800Z	10.6N 129.6E	200 - 20	246 - 35
150000Z	11.0N 128.7E	190 - 33	210 - 37
150600Z	11.6N 127.7E	220 - 37	191 - 52
151200Z	12.1N 126.7E	268 - 41	189 - 78
151800Z	12.7N 125.8E	225 - 37	214 - 74
160000Z	13.3N 124.8E	263 - 18	247 - 71
160600Z	13.9N 123.9E	245 - 18	217 - 66
161200Z	14.6N 123.0E	295 - 32	230 - 32
161800Z	15.4N 122.3E	210 - 30	233 - 49
170000Z	16.3N 121.7E	162 - 54	275 - 96
170600Z	17.2N 121.3E	070 - 47	220 - 95
171200Z	18.2N 120.8E	070 - 36	223 - 136
171800Z	19.4N 120.5E	060 - 131	078 - 70
180000Z	20.6N 120.4E	360 - 34	108 - 74
180600Z	21.8N 120.7E	190 - 14	250 - 193
181200Z	22.9N 121.5E	210 - 21	150 - 60
181800Z	24.0N 122.6E	270 - 23	230 - 57
190000Z	25.0N 124.3E	220 - 63	250 - 85
190600Z	25.9N 126.6E	230 - 70	265 - 96
191200Z	26.9N 130.2E	255 - 50	245 - 211
191800Z	28.ON 134.1E	340 - 15	250 - 309
200000Z	29.0N 138.5E	255 - 68	255 - 281
AVERAGE 12 H		•	•
AVERAGE 24 H	OUR ERROR 97.8 NM		







Q. TYPHOON GILDA (13-21 DECEMBER 1959)

On 10 December, surface and winds aloft reports from Truk indicated the possibility of a tropical cyclone developing to the southeast of the Island. Reconnaissance was requested, and at 110330Z a weak center was fixed approximately 400 miles south-southeast of Guam. The next fix, at 120152Z, indicated that the tropical low had remained almost stationary during the privious 24 hours and had intensified only slightly. On the following day, within less than three hours, two separate centers were fixed. One, with a central pressure of 1002 millibars, was centered just south of Ifalik Atoll. The other, located some 80 miles to the northwest of Ifalik, had a central pressure of 1000 millibars. Twelve hours later, at 132130Z, a fix confirmed the fact that the two lows had rapidly consolidated into a full-blown typhoon with a central pressure of 977 millibars. Warning number 1 on Typhoon GILDA was issued shortly after the receipt of the fix.

For the next three days GILDA moved to the west-northwest at an average speed of 11 knots while continuing to intensify. At the end of this three day period (approximately 161800Z) GILDA began to decelerate rapidly. At the same time a weak trough aloft in the westerlies moved into the Luzon Straits. This trough, coupled with the aforementioned deceleration, led to a forecast of recurvature. However, the trough did not deepen appreciably or extend far enough south to cause recurvature. Then, at approximately 180000Z, GILDA began moving almost due west and started to accelerate rapidly. Two

days later, at approximately 200000Z, GILDA began to decelerate rapidly and by 200600Z was moving at 12 knots toward Viet Nam on a track which was slightly south of west. The final warning, issued at 210000Z, contained a forecast for rapid dissipation over Viet Nam to the northeast of Saigon.

Typhoon GILDA was typical of December climatology. The path was very similar to that of Typhoon GIORIA in 1952. The abrupt westward movement on the 18th came unexpectedly and could not have been forecast from the sparse upper air data available. At approximately 1908002 GILDA passed directly over the U.S. Coast Guard Loran Station on Talampalan Island in the western Philippines. Coast Guard observers estimated the maximum sustained wind to have been 80 knots with gusts to 140 knots. Thirty warnings were issued covering a period of 9 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon GILDA see Section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON GILDA

	FIX NO.	TRE	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC UND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
	1	110330Z	06.8N	146.0E	54-P-	- -						
	2	120152Z	06.6N	145.9E	54-P-5	1001	25	10160	25	12	08	EYE ILL DEFINED
	3	130024Z 130314Z	07.6N 07.6N	143.1E 142.9E	54-R-2 54-P-	1002	- - 50	10020	45	10	10	WALL CLDS NE QUAD
	5	1321302	07.4N	140.8E	54-P-5	977	80	9660	75	13	09	CIRC DIA 10 MI
707	6 7 8 9	140200Z 140800Z 141400Z 142135Z	07.4N 07.7N 08.0M 08.0N	140.2E 139.2E 138.4E 137.0E	54-P-5 54-P-5 54-R-10 54-P-5	980 969 945	80 100 100	9570 9210 8360	80 70 	14 17 	12 12 14	CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 10 MI CIRC DIA 12 MI
٠	10 11 12 13	150000Z 150800Z 151400Z 152200Z	08.4N 08.4N 08.7N 09.3N	136.6E 135.6E 134.7E 132.6E	54-P-10 54-P-8 54-R-10 54-P-20	938 932 933	100 150 125	8300 8300 8180	110 120 130	17 16 18	14 12 12	CIRC DIA 12 MI CIRC DIA 12 MI CIRC DIA 20 MI
	14 15 16 17	160140Z 160800Z 161345Z 162200Z	09.6N 10.1N 10.3N 11.3N	132.4E 130.9E 129.8E 128.6E	54-P-10 54-P-15 54-R-20 54-P-10	926 914 920	150 150 135	8120 7540 7980	125 135 120	20 22 17	13 16 13	CIRC DIA 20 MI CIRC DIA 15 MI WIDE SPREAD RAIN WALL CLDS ALL QUADS

RECONNAISANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON GILDA (CONT'D)

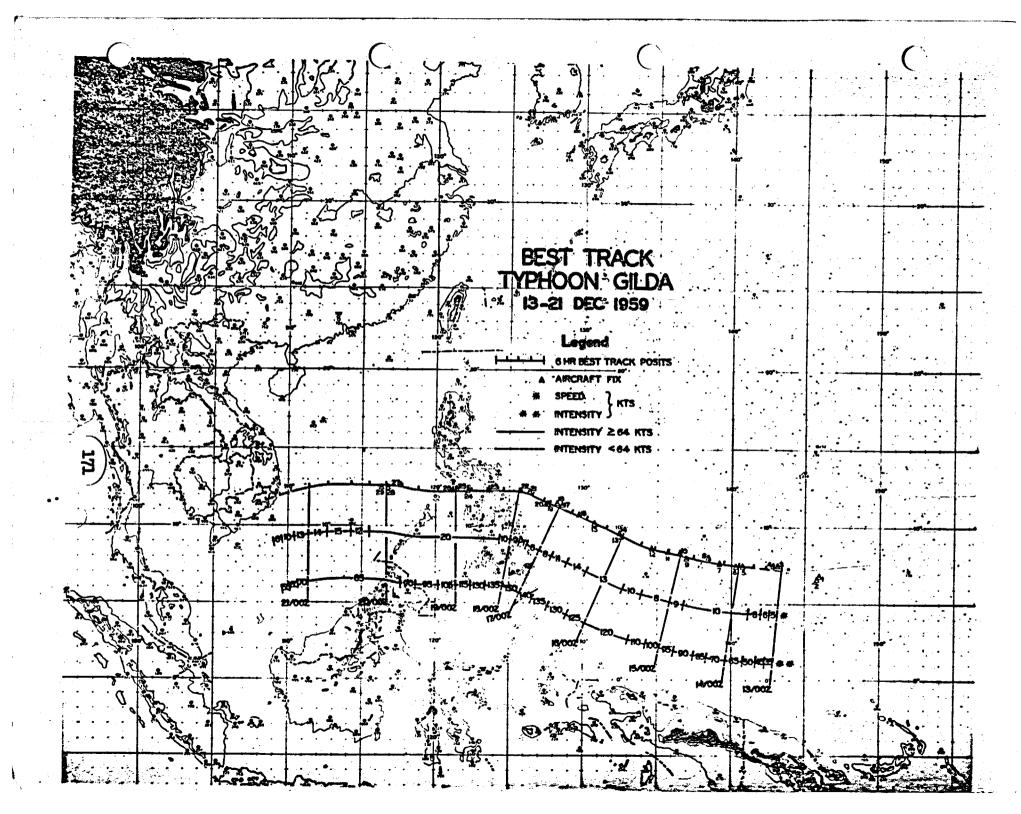
FIX NO	TIME	LAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
18 19 20 21 22	170200Z 170800Z 171130Z 172000Z 172300Z	11.5N 11.5N 11.5N 12.2N 12.2N	128.2E 127.8E 127.6E 126.3E 125.6E	54-P-10 54-P-5 54-R-10 54-R-15 54-P-10	933 939	165 90 150	8030 8280 8310	110 115 90	17 15 18	14 15 15	CIRC DIA 17 MI CIRC DIA 15 MI ELLIP DIA 15 MI
23 2 24 6 25	180810Z 182000Z 182300Z	12.0N 12.2N 12.3N	124.3E 122.1E 121.3E	54-P-2 54-R-5 54-P-1	 978	 80		80 			CIRC DIA 25 MI
26 27 28	190100Z 191945Z 192300Z	12.2N 12.7N 12.6N	121.1E 117.6E 116.9E	54-P-1 54-RT-5 54-P-5	984	100 150	 9660	30 70	21	18	CIRC DIA 25 MI ELLIP DIA 22 MI CIRC DIA 30 MI
29	200200Z	12.6N	116.3E	54-P-5	.985	150	9680	70	18	15	ELLIP DIA 30 MI

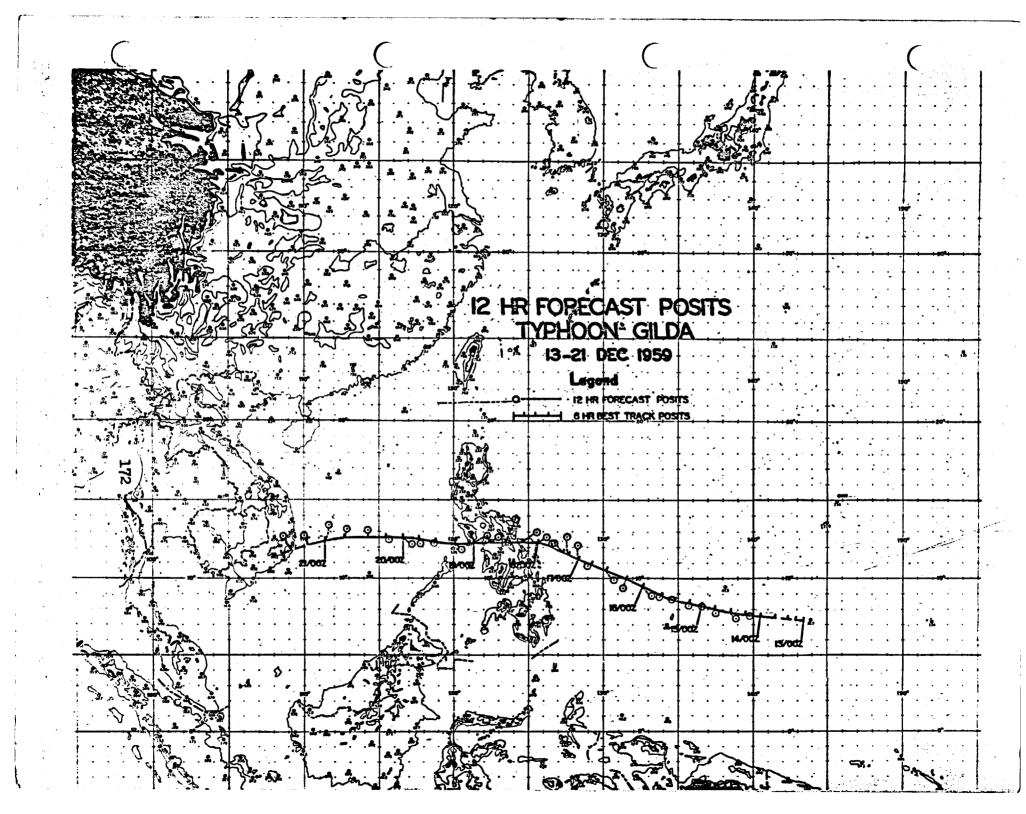
TYPHOON GILDA 13 - 21 DEC. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA

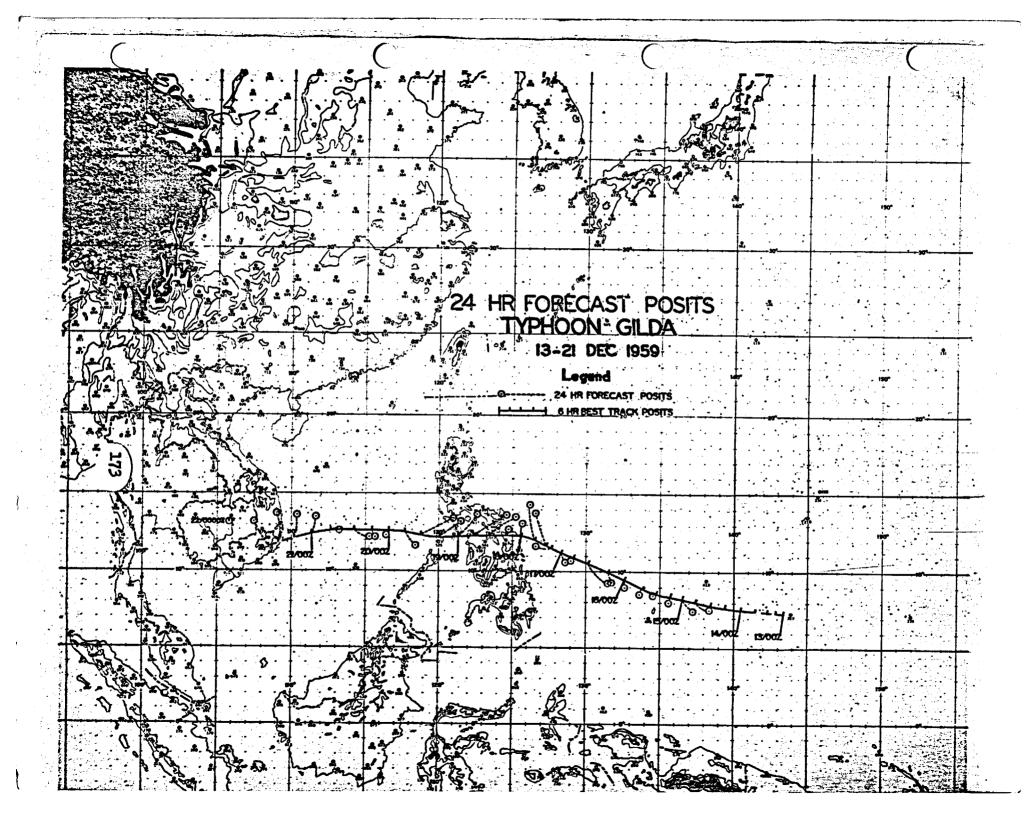
DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
130000Z	07.1N 143.4E		
130600Z	07.2N 142.9E		~ ~ ~ ~
131200Z	07.3N 142.3E		
131800Z	07.3N 141.5E		
140000Z	07.4N 140.5E		en en en
140600Z	07.6N 139.5E	108 - 23	
141200Z	07.8N 138.5E	137 - 34	
141800Z	08.0N 137.5E	180 - 12	110 - 56
150000Z	08.1N 136.6E	360 - 06	135 - 61
150600Z	08.3N 135.8E	270 - 06	225 - 25
151200Z	08.5N 134.9E	292 - 21	270 - 19
151800Z	08.8N 133.9E	270 - 06	230 - 16
160000Z	09.3N 132.7E	131 - 36	195 - 20
160600Z	09.9N 131.5E	201 - 26	148 - 45
161200Z	10.4N 130.2E	. 135 - 43	135 - 102
161800Z	10.9N 129.2E	256 - 11	193 - 64
170000Z	11.2N 128.4E	351 - 55	155 - 47
170600Z	11.5N 127.8E	350 - 86	282 - 64
171200Z	11.7N 127.3E	327 - 47	343 - 136
171800Z	12.0N 126.6E	020 - 12	348 - 137
180000Z	12.2N 125.7E	. 047 - 38 -	003 - 56
180600Z	12.2N 124.7E	045 - 68	062 - 80
181200Z	12.2N 123.5E	036 - 55	050 - 119
181800Z	12.2N 122.4E	049 - 49	055 - 167
190000Z	12.2N 121.2E	057 - 74	045 - 121
190600Z	12.2N 120.1E	121 - 32	055 - 99
191200Z	12.3N 118.9E	245 - 11	060 - 136
191800Z	12.5N 117.8E	165 - 15	143 - 55
200000Z	12.6N 116.7E	248 - 36	115 - 46
200600Z	12.6N 115.5E	123 - 12	165 - 25
201200Z	12.6N 114.3E	355 - 31	115 - 60
201800Z	12.6N 112.8E	013 - 33	070 - 24

TYPHOON GILDA 13 - 21 DEC. 1959 POSITION AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA (CONT'D)

DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
210000Z	12.4N 111.4E	010 - 60	010 - 70
210600Z	: 12.1N 110.1E	354 - 43	004 - 64
211200Z	11.8N 109.1E	338 - 72	357 - 124
211800Z	11.6N 108.5E		325 - 108
AVERAGE 12 HO	UR ERROR 35.1 NM		
AVERAGE 24 HO	UR ERROR 74.0 NM		•







R. TYPHOON HARRIET (24 DECEMBER 1959 - 02 JANUARY 1960)

On 22 December a 1002 millibar tropical low was evident to the southeast of Truk. Reconnaissance aircraft were sent to investigate, and throughout the 23rd reported increasing precipitation and wall clouds forming around the center. The next day at 0215Z a definite eye was located approximately 300 miles southeast of Truk and based on this fix, JTWC issued warning number 1 on Tropical Storm HARRIET.

Movement was erratic until 250000Z when HARRIET was upgraded to a typhoon. She then started moving toward the northwest at the steady speed of 10 knots. This track moved HARRIET to a point 200 miles south of Guam, at which time Guam's upper winds backed to the east. As a result, Typhoon HARRIET turned abruptly westward, gradually veering 6 hours later to a west-northwesterly course at 17 knots. On 28 December HARRIET appeared to be coming under the influence of a trough in the westerlies. However, the trough was not strong enough to produce recurvature and once again HARRIET turned abruptly toward the west. At 281800Z, some 500 miles east of Catanduanes Island, HARRIET reached her maximum intensity with surface winds of 130 knots near the center. At the same time a 1062 millibar high centered over Siberia was gradually spreading southward over the Philippines, and this blocked the typhoon from any northward movement. Slow deceleration then commenced and the cold air associated with the high gradually weakened HARRIET. Steering rapidly dropped to the 500 millibar level and a west-southwesterly

movement began. At approximately 312130Z the typhoon passed directly over Catanduanes Island with winds well in excess of 100 knots.

Movement over the Philippines further weakened HARRIET, steering dropped to the 700 millibar level, and at 010000Z she was downgraded to a tropical storm. By 020000Z January 1960, HARRIET was dissipating rapidly over the South China Sea and JTWC issued the final warning.

Typhoon HARRIET was one of those rare December storms extending into the New Year. Her early path followed December climatology quite closely, but the southwesterly movement was unusual. No similar climatological path has been recorded in the past 10 years. HARRIET was also characterized by her comparatively small eye, averaging only 25 miles. Thirty-seven warnings were issued covering a period of 10 days.

For damage caused by Typhoon HARRIET see Section VI, "Destructive Effects of Typhoons."

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON HARRIET

1 230520Z 03.2N 153.5E 54-P-15 994 40 9860 — 25 25 CI 2 240215Z 02.8N 153.8E 54-P-5 993 65 9910 30 14 11 CI	YE CHARACTERISTICS
2 240215Z 02.8N 153.8E 54-P-5 993 65 9910 30 14 11 GI	
2 010/2007 00 /11 7 70 00 11 7	IRC DIA 30 MI
1 010000 01 mt 7 m 0m mt 041	IRC DIA 25 MI IRC DIA 25 MI IRC DIA 35 MI
56 250345Z 05.1N 151.2E 54-P-5 979 55 9670 50 15 14 CI	IRC DIA 10 MI IRC DIA 15 MI IRC DIA 25 MI:
9 260700Z 08.4N 147.2E 54-P-5 981 100 9640 60 18 15 CI 10 261400Z 09.8N 145.7E 54-R-5 CI	IRC DIA 20 MI IRC DIA 20 MI IRC DIA 50 MI IRC DIA 20 MI
	OT WELL DEFINED IRC DIA 25 MI
15 280030Z 13.0N 136.4E 54-P-5 950 120 8750 80 18 16 EIJ 16 280200Z 13.1N 135.9E 54-P-5 936 120 8590 120 18 16 EIJ 17 280800Z 13.4N 134.4E 54-P-5 926 150 8140 90 21 18 CII 18 281615Z 13.8N 132.9E 54-R EIJ	LLIP NNE/SSW 25MI LLIP 15X20 MI LLIP 15X20 MI IRC DIA 12 MI LLIP N/S 20X15 MI LLIP N/S 25X15 MI

RECONNAISSANCE AÍRCRAFT FIXES - TYPHOON HARRIET (CONT'D)

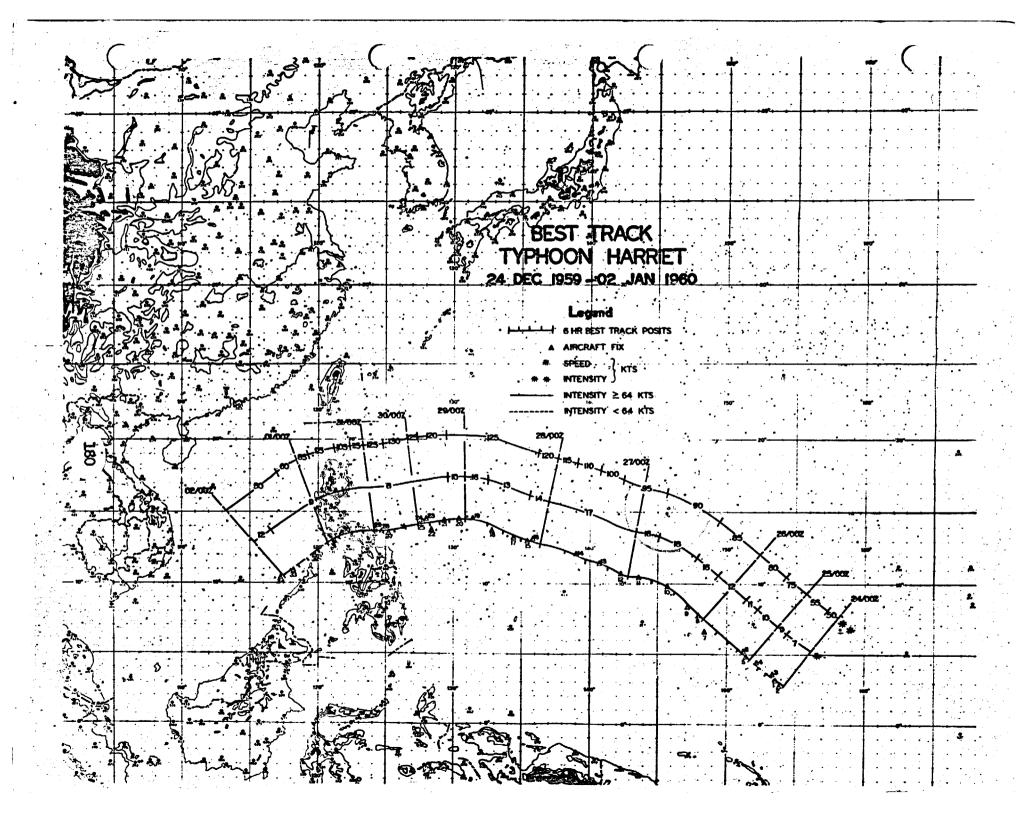
FI NO.	TIME	IAT.	LONG.	*UNIT METHOD & ACCY	MIN SLP MBS	MAX SFC WND	MIN 700MB HGT	MAX FLT LVL WND	700MB TEMP (°C)	700MB DEWPT (°C)	EYE CHARACTERISTICS
20 21 22 23 24	2909152 291400Z 292000Z	14.4N 13.8N 14.5N	130.3E 129.4E 128.4E 128.0E 127.8E	54-P-2 54-P-1 54-R-25 54-T-30 54-P-10	956 940 946	100 150 150	8940 8500 8530	80 112 110	19 17 17	16 12 14.	ELLIP N/S 20X15 MIL CIRC DIA 25 MIL CIRC DIA 25 MIL
1726 27 28	301100Z. 301615Z	14.0N 13.6N	127.5E 126.3E 125.1E 124.7E	54-P-10 54-R-10 54-R-1 54-R-15		150	8680	110	16 . = - 	16	CIRC DIA 25 MIL CONTIN RAIN TURBLE LGT CIRC DIA 35 MIL CIRC DIA 45 MIL
29 30 31	310000Ż 311529Z 312315Z	13.5N	121.8E	54-P-1 VW-R-3 54-P	.955 	80		90 45	 		EYE DIFFUSE CIRC DIA 15 MIL
32 33	010800Z 012000Z	11.0N	118.2E	54-P-3 54-R-10		<u></u>		50 	12	10	EYE DIFFUSE CIRC DIA 30 MIL
34	020020Z	TO-3N	117.2E	54-P-10		40	10200		14	10	CIRC DIA 30 MIL

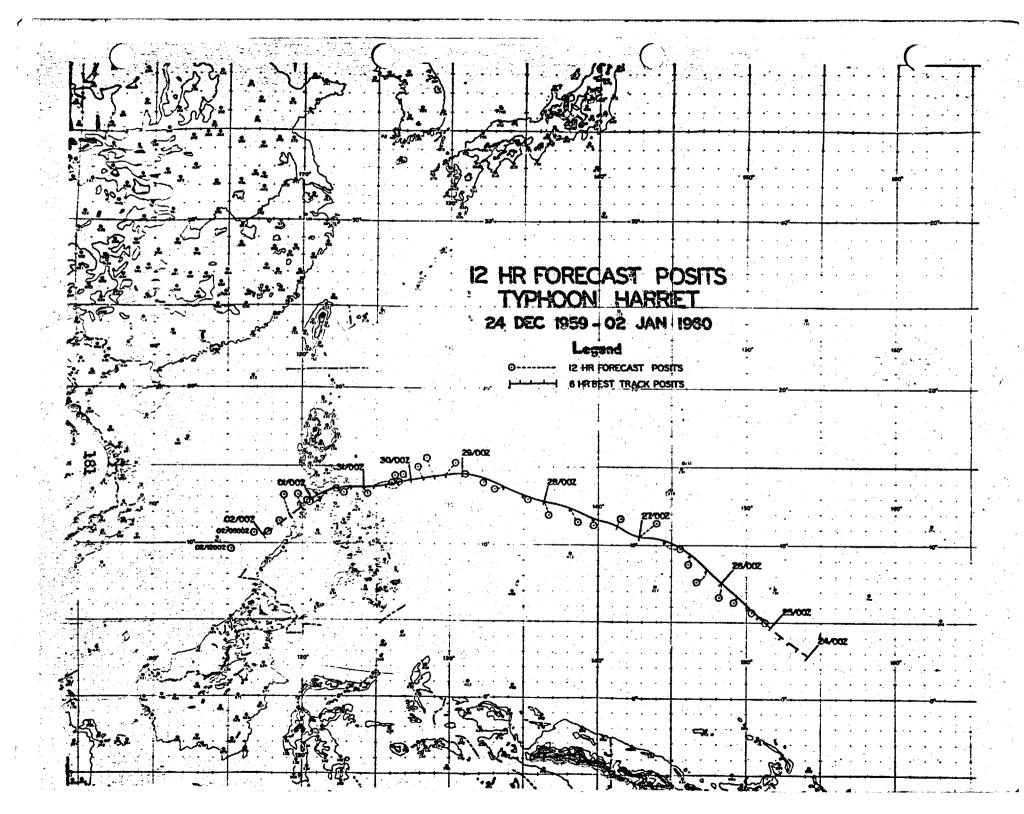
TYPHOON HARRIET 24 DEC - 02 JAN 1959 - 60 POSITION AND FORCAST VERIFICATION DATA

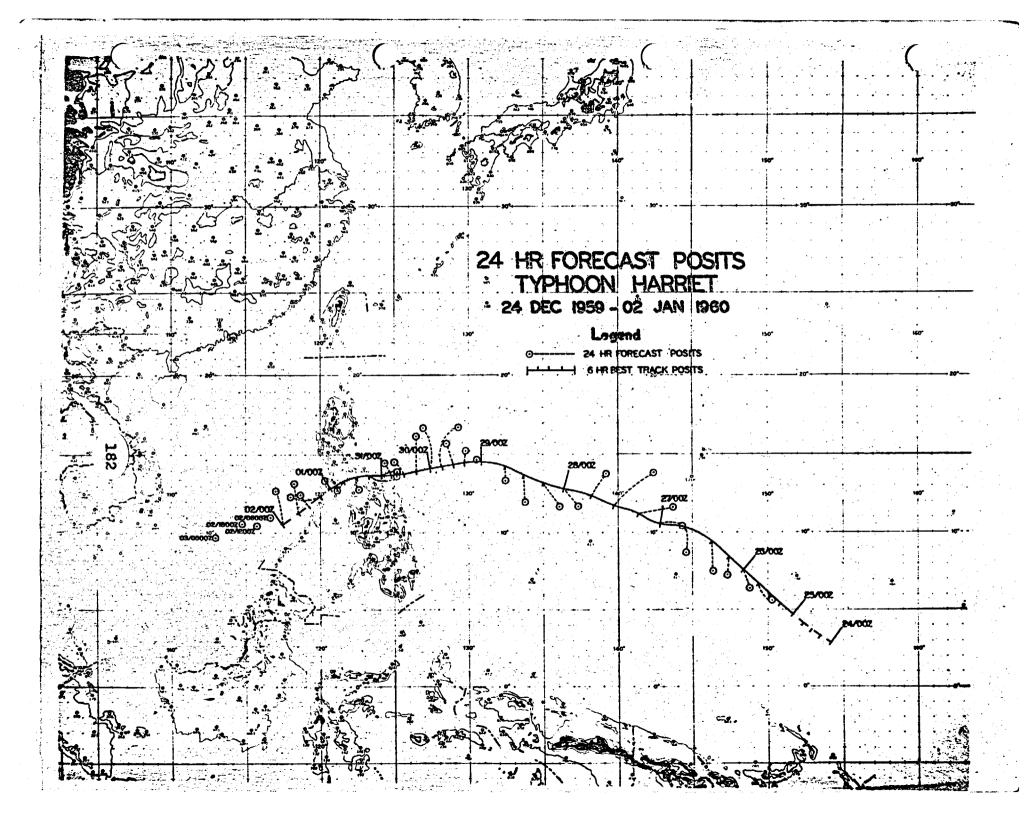
24,0000Z 02.9N 154.1E 24,0600Z 03.3N 153.5E 24,1200Z 03.6N 152.9E 122 - 85 24,1800Z 04.1N 151.7E 127 - 85 250000Z 04.7N 151.7E 129 - 96 127 - 180 250600Z 05.4N 150.9E 134 - 33 128 - 201 251200Z 06.0N 150.2E 153 - 29 130 - 218 251800Z 06.7N 149.3E 199 - 28 138 - 91 260000Z 07.5N 148.3E 189 - 57 155 - 76 260600Z 08.3N 147.4E 218 - 55 186 - 67 261200Z 09.3N 146.2E 185 - 27 171 - 111 261800Z 10.2N 144.6E 110 - 61 175 - 85 270000Z 10.5N 142.9E 049 - 80 096 - 86 270600Z 11.8N 139.8E 178 - 40 050 - 193 271200Z 11.8N 139.6E 176 - 62 145 - 88 280600Z 12.9N 136.4E 157 - 62 145 - 88 280600Z <	DTG	STORM POSITION LAT. LONG.	12 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE	24 HR ERROR DEG. DISTANCE
24,0600Z	27.00003			/ '
21,1200Z				
2\(\)1800Z \(\)4.\(\)1 \(\)52.\(\)4E \(\)127 - 85 \qua		03 (N 123 OE	700 05	
250000Z				
250600Z	2410002	OHOLIN I)204E	121 - 07	
250600Z	250000Z	04.7N 151.7E	129 - 96	127 - 180
251200Z	250600Z			
251800Z 06.7N 149.3E 199 - 28 138 - 91 260000Z 07.5N 148.3E 189 - 57 155 - 76 260600Z 08.3N 147.4E 218 - 55 186 - 67 261200Z 09.3N 146.2E 185 - 27 171 - 111 261800Z 10.2N 144.6E 110 - 61 175 - 85 270000Z 10.5N 142.9E 049 - 80 096 - 86 270600Z 11.2N 141.3E 193 - 45 078 - 146 271200Z 11.8N 139.8E 178 - 40 050 - 193 271800Z 12.4N 138.1E 150 - 66 036 - 102 280000Z 12.9N 136.4E 157 - 62 145 - 88 280600Z 13.3N 135.0E 156 - 21 146 - 107 281200Z 13.8N 133.8E 090 - 44 178 - 105 281800Z 14.2N 132.5E 240 - 20 176 - 44 290000Z 14.5N 130.9E 090 - 08 308 - 25 290600Z 14.5N 129.8E 040 - 54 007 - 43 291200Z 14.4N 129.0E 331 - 71 345 - 76 291800Z 14.3N 128.2E 343 - 45 049 - 125 300000Z 14.2N 127.4E 306 - 32 354 - 162 300600Z 14.0N 126.5E 326 - 35 001 - 127 301200Z 13.9N 124.9E 082 - 70 319 - 52 310000Z 13.8N 124.1E 153 - 34 084 - 64 310600Z 13.7N 123.3E 222 - 34 090 - 104 311200Z 13.6N 122.5E 270 - 08 170 - 45	251200Z			
260600Z	251800Z	06.7N 149.3E		
260600Z			189 - 57	155 - 76
261200Z				
270000Z 10.5N 142.9E 049 - 80 096 - 86 270600Z 11.2N 141.3E 193 - 45 078 - 146 271200Z 11.8N 139.8E 178 - 40 050 - 193 271800Z 12.4N 138.1E 150 - 66 036 - 102 280000Z 12.9N 136.4E 157 - 62 145 - 88 280600Z 13.3N 135.0E 156 - 21 146 - 107 281200Z 13.8N 133.8E 090 - 44 178 - 105 281800Z 14.2N 132.5E 240 - 20 176 - 44 290000Z 14.5N 130.9E 090 - 08 308 - 25 290600Z 14.5N 129.8E 040 - 54 007 - 43 291200Z 14.4N 129.0E 331 - 71 345 - 76 291800Z 14.3N 128.2E 343 - 45 049 - 125 300000Z 14.2N 127.4E 306 - 32 354 - 162 300600Z 14.0N 126.5E 326 - 35 001 - 127 301200Z 13.9N 125.7E 084 - 48 310 - 55 301800Z 13.9N 124.9E 082 - 70 319 - 52 310000Z 13.8N 124.1E 153 - 34 084 - 64 310600Z 13.7N 123.3E 222 - 34 090 - 104 311200Z 13.6N 122.5E 270 - 08 170 - 45				
270600Z 11.2N 141.3E 193 - 45 078 - 146 271200Z 11.8N 139.8E 178 - 40 050 - 193 271800Z 12.4N 138.1E 150 - 66 036 - 102 280000Z 12.9N 136.4E 157 - 62 145 - 88 280600Z 13.3N 135.0E 156 - 21 146 - 107 281200Z 13.8N 133.8E 090 - 44 178 - 105 281800Z 14.2N 132.5E 240 - 20 176 - 44 290000Z 14.5N 130.9E 090 - 08 308 - 25 290600Z 14.5N 129.8E 040 - 54 007 - 43 291200Z 14.4N 129.0E 331 - 71 345 - 76 291800Z 14.3N 128.2E 343 - 45 049 - 125 300000Z 14.0N 126.5E 326 - 35 001 - 127 301200Z 13.9N 125.7E 084 - 48 310 - 55 301800Z 13.9N 124.9E 082 - 70 319 - 52 310000Z 13.8N 124.1E 153 - 34 084 - 64 310600Z 13.7N 123.3E 222 - 34 090 - 104 311200Z 13.6N 122.5E 270 - 08 170 - 45	261800Z	10.2N 144.6E	110 - 61	175 - 85
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TYPHOON HARRIET 24 DEC - 02 JAN 1959 - 60 FCSITTON AND FORECAST VERIFICATION DATA (CONT'D)

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SECTION VI

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF TYPHOONS

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DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF TYPHOONS

The 1959 Typhoon Season will long be remembered as one of the most destructive in history. Of a total of 17 typhoons during the Season, 13 hit heavily populated areas, each leaving behind a trail of death and destruction.

Reports from Okinawa, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippine Islands place the total known dead at approximately 7,570 persons, the number of missing at 1,700, and the number of injured at more than 60,000. Millions of others were left homeless.

The four typhoons which caused the greatest destruction, and the areas most seriously affected were: BILLIE (Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands), GECRGIA (Japan), SARAH (Okinawa, Korea and Japan) and VERA (Japan).

Information regarding the damage and loss of life caused by each destructive typhoon is presented in the following paragraphs. It is emphasized that complete, detailed records of the destructive effects of typhoons are not maintained by JTWC. The greater part of the data regarding damage has been obtained from articles which appeared in the "Pacific Stars and Stripes" and in the "Guam Daily News."

The destructive typhoons of 1959 were BILLIE, ELLEN, GEORGIA, IRIS, JOAN, LOUISE, SARAH, VERA, CHARLOTTE, EMMA, FREDA, GILDA and HARRIET.

 BILLIE. Areas Affected: Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands, Southern Japan.

Taiwan: BILLIE left one dead, more than 100 persons homeless, and about \$500,000 worth of property damage in Taiwan's eastern areas. Also, one-third of Taipei was flooded, leaving 10,000 persons homeless in the city.

The following is a description of the damage sustained in the capital city:

Extensive areas of Taipei were flooded long after the typhoon struck.

Hundreds of shanty-type dwellings were destroyed.

Muddy waters invaded thousands of more substantial homes in outlying areas.

Numerous persons were forced to hurriedly evacuate during the night.

Parts of Chuncshan road, the city's main thoroughfare, were submerged for several days.

Ryukyu Islands: The typhoon lashed Ishigaki, in the southern Ryukyu chain, leaving 16 homes destroyed, 49 partially destroyed, crops seriously damaged and four vessels missing.

Southern Japan: The dead from a week of torrential rains on the fringes of the typhoon rose to 45, with 75 injured, 16 missing and more than 65,000 homes destroyed, damaged or flooded.

2. ELLEN. Area Affected: Southern Japan.

Southern Japan: Typhoon ELLEN battered Southern Japan

leaving at least 11 persons killed, 11 injured, and more than 4,000 homes flooded. Heavy flooding and wind damage on the southern islands of Kyushu were reported.

Several mountain areas on Kyushu reported as much as 35 inches of rainfall. Also, thousands of acres of rice paddies were flooded in parts of Kyushu and Shikoku and many roads were washed away or inundated.

3. GEORGIA. Area Affected: Central Japan.

Central Japan: Typhoon GEORGIA left a total of 246 dead or missing and 1,031 injured in Japan. Hardest hit on Japan's main island were Nagano with 48 dead and 51 missing, and Yamanashi, with 40 dead and 57 missing, according to the National Rural Police.

The typhoon left more than 50,000 families homeless, tore down miles of communications lines, and washed out bridges and roads. It also caused the worst damage in Japan's history to the railway transport network.

Total damage by ELLEN and GEORGIA is estimated at \$50 million, with approximately 205,000 acres of farmland flooded.

4. IRIS. Areas Affected: Philippines, Red China.

Philippines: Typhoon IRIS left death in its wake as it hit the Batan Islands off the northern tip of Luzon. Rough seas churned by the typhoon's winds were blamed for at least two, and possibly three, shipwrecks in the Philippines.

A Philippine inter-island ship, reportedly with over 100 persons aboard sank in storm-tossed waters off Palawan Island

in the central west Philippines. Only 11 survivors were found.

At least five persons were missing when a motorboat capsized in choppy seas off Quezon province in Southern Luzon.

A Chinese fishing vessel reported itself in distress almost directly in the typhoon's path. No immediate help was in sight at the time, and no further word was heard from the vessel.

Red China: China disclosed that typhoon IRIS killed 720 and left 996 missing in a savage sweep through Fukien province.

5. JOAN. Areas Affected: Taiwan, Red China.

Taiwan: Typhoon JOAN smashed Taiwan leaving at least 11 persons killed and \$3 million in crop damage. Housing also was hard hit by the storm as JOAN flattened or destroyed 3,308 houses.

The heaviest crop and fruit damage was reported in Pingtung and Nantou counties. Pingtung's ripening banana and papaya crops were blown off trees, and at least 12,000 acres of rice fields were destroyed by the storm. In central Taiwan's rich Nantou banana growing county, 20,000 banana trees worth an estimated \$555,000 were destroyed. Cotton, orange and tangerine crops were also dealt severe blows.

Red China: China announced 3 dead and 57 injured from typhoon JOAN.

6. LOUISE. Area Affected: Taiwan.

Taiwan: Typhoon LOUISE slammed through Taiwan leaving 6 dead, 167 injured, and an estimated 6,100 homeless. Heaviest damage was in the Hualien area where it hit with great force.

7. SARAH. Areas Affected: Ryukyu Islands, Korea, Southern Japan.

Ryukyu Islands: Typhoon SARAH left a trail of death and destruction on Miyako Jima Island in the Ryukyus. There were 7 deaths, 88 injuries and more than 6,000 homes were destroyed.

SARAH's winds and heavy seas also smashed the fishing pier and 2,200 feet of seawall. Electric power lines were knocked down and the island was left without electric power for a considerable period.

All crops were ruined. Damage was estimated at \$2 million.

Korea: Korea's worst typhoon in 50 years left 669 dead, 259 missing and thousands injured and homeless. The homeless were officially listed at 782,126 persons.

In addition to the casualty list, the Ministry of Social Affairs reported property losses exceeded \$100 million. The loss included 14,000 homes destroyed and 2,800 fishing vessels sunk. Another 2,600 vessels were badly damaged and 313,000 acres of farmland were flooded. Reports from U.S. authorities said military installations in the Pusan and Taegu areas suffered \$900,000 damage, with damage to Pusan port exceeding \$100,000.

The Pusan area of Korea was hit the hardest. Police reported 25,834 persons homeless from floods and tidal waves. An estimated 15,379 homes were washed away, damaged or destroyed.

Southern Japan: Skirting Kyushu, SARAH: flooded communities and sank fishing boats. She killed 24 persons and injured 186. On Honshu and Kyushu: 1,188 houses were either demolished or partially destroyed.

8. VERA. Area Affected: Japan.

Japan: Typhoon VERA will long be remembered as Japan's greatest storm disaster. National police said 4,580 persons were confirmed dead with 658 missing. Another 32,285 persons were injured and 1,596,855 left homeless. Damage was estimated in excess of \$261 million. Vast areas of crops were ruined, sea walls broken, rivers flooded from accompanying torrential rains, ships beached, houses smashed and communications seriously damaged.

Four days after the disaster thousands were still marooned on rooftops, bodies floated in flooded districts and throngs of refugees were without food and adequate shelter.

VERA dealt a staggering blow to Japan's economy. Food and crops, many ready for harvest, were seriously affected. Railway service in some areas was not expected to resume for at least a month. Damage to roads, bridges and communications was tremendous. More than 200 vessels were sunk.

Some examples of VERA's brutal fury:

In less than three hours on 26 September, VERA turned Nagoya, a modern city, into a complete shambles. The harbor was described as a "sea of dead" and Nagoya lost all function as a harbor.

At Handa, southeast of Nagoya, 300 persons perished when gigantic waves battered the town destroying more than 250 homes.

Sixty persons were buried alive at Kawakami in Nara Prefecture when a landslide crushed 12 houses.

Roofs of 1,000 houses were ripped off a small village in Nagano Prefecture.

Flood waters completely cut off Kuwana City in Mie Prefecture.

More than 400 were believed dead or missing.

The 7,142-ton Australian Passenger-freight ship Changsha ran aground at Yokkaichi with 44 passengers aboard. (See page 195).

Along with the immediate effects of the typhoon, there were also numerous long-range problems with which to deal. For example, there was the problem of food. Authorities said that the daily ration of food for the affected citizens had been sharply reduced and hunger was widespread.

Dysentery and other epidemics became rampant in flooded southern Nagoya. Health authorities said that more than 170 dysentery cases were reported in the city's southern district, despite frantic disinfection work. Several cases of gangrene and tetanus were reported in the same district.

Flood waters that surged over the Nagoya harbor in typhoon

VERA's wake contaminated drinking water, and water supplies dwindled

very rapidly.

Although the majority of homeless victims found refuge in ward offices and schools, the shelter problem became more acute than before.

Refugees streaming toward the shelter of ward offices and schools were drenched by post-typhoon rain. Most of the pitiful handfuls of clothing and bedding they managed to salvage from their flooded homes were water-soaked.

In conclusion, VERA goes down in history as the most destructive of typhoons in the number of lives lost and amount of property damage.

9. CHARLOTTE. Area Affected: Okinawa.

Okinawa: Typhoon CHARLOTTE left 46 persons dead, 24 injured and 1,038 homeless on Okinawa. Also, 275 homes and 11 public buildings were destroyed and 618 homes were damaged.

A total of 24 inches of rain fell on the island. The rain, coupled with high winds, left 75 per cent of the island's rice crops in ruins and destroyed 16 per cent of the sugar cane and other crops.

Damage to military installations on the island amounted to \$300,000, which included mostly power lines, water supplies, and other utilities. The only buildings damaged were temporary structures.

Landslides caused by the heavy rains crumpled homes and buried victims trapped inside under tons of dirt and rock in Ogimi, Takazato, Taiho, Tsuda and Hidashi. Parts of Nana were flooded under 5 feet of water as the Asato river overflowed its banks.

10. EMMA. Area Affected: Okinawa.

Okinawa: EMMA left at least 2 persons dead, demolished 46 houses and 4 government buildings, and heavily damaged 103 other buildings on the island of Okinawa. Communications were interrupted and crops were seriously damaged. Naha had its low lying areas flooded and merchandise and shop fixtures suffered heavy damage.

Officials listed eight vessels sunk and eight others missing while unconfirmed reports said 47 ships were sunk or damaged during the storm. Numerous ships at sea were caught by the storm and were forced to radio for help. The 8,713-ton Nikkai Maru sank some 250 miles south of Okinawa; 35 of the 38 crew members were rescued.

11. FREDA. Area Affected: Philippines.

Philippines: Typhoon FREDA left 58 persons dead, missing or injured and more than 7,600 families homeless in the Philippines.

Crop damage was reported heavy in the farming region of southern Luzon. Reports estimated damage to crops and private property to be in the vicinity of \$2.5 million.

Torrential rains and strong winds battered Manila, flooding onethird of the capital and downing telephone wires. Two vessels were driven aground and a single-engine plane crashed as a result of FREDA's strong winds.

12. GILDA. Area Affected: Philippines.

Philippines: Typhoon GILDA slashed through the central Philippines leaving at least 23 dead and some 60,000 homeless. Property damage was estimated in excess of \$1.5 million.

Authorities in the provinces on GILDA's path reported heavy damage to houses, crops and public work projects. In Samar alone, the first province to be hit by the typhoon, officials reported about \$500,000 worth of agricultural plants, houses and communications lines were destroyed.

13. HARRIET. Area Affected: Philippines.

Philippines: Typhoon HARRIET smashed into southeastern Luzon leaving at least five dead and more than 12,000 homeless. The storm also caused considerable damage to public and private property. Communications were disrupted and extensive damage to southern Luzon's citrus, abaca, coconut and rice crops was reported. Unofficial esti-

mates of the damage placed it conservatively at \$2.5 million.

On 31 December, HARRIET passed directly over the island of Catanduanes causing severe damage. The following is a vivid description of the passage of the typhoon's eye over the Coast Guard Loran Station located on the island. All wind speeds in the following account are estimated:

- "(a) 301630Z: (NE, 75 kts, 993 mb) Heavy driving rains came in squalls. The barometer was falling rapidly. Coconuts and palm leaves were blowing loose and littering the station.
- (b) 301800Z: (NE, 90 to 100 kts, 992 mb) Continuous driving rain and winds. Station personnel took refuge in signal-power building. Tar paper commenced tearing off of the signal-power building roof. Water seeping through roof and walls of the building, flooding the cable trenches and floors.
- (c) 301900Z: (NNE, 100 to 115 kts, 985 mb) Continuous heavy rain and winds, increasing in intensity. Barometer dropping rapidly.
- (d) 302000Z: (NNE, 115 to 130 kts, 984 mb) Continuous heavy rain and winds. Barometer continues to drop.
- (e) 202100Z: (NNE, 150 to 160 kts, 974 mb) Continuous heavy rain and increasing winds. Barometer dropping rapidly. Signal-power building leaking at this time.
- (f) 202125Z: (NE, 160 kts, 967 mb) Secured all electrical power to station. The heavy gusting winds caused pressure waves throughout the interior of the building. The ceiling was lifting and falling and was coming off throughout the building.
 - (g) 302145Z: (NE, 160 plus kts, 949 mb) This was the last read-

ing of the barometer before it broke. Continuous heavy rain and increasing winds.

- (h) 302155Z: The NE corner of the roof was observed to rise approximately one foot from the edge of the building and a few seconds later, the entire roof, including rafters, was blown away.

 Personnel took shelter under what debris was available to prevent personnel injuries from flying debris and equipment inside the building.
- (i) 310100Z: (E, 85 to 100 kts) Heavy rain with winds gusting to 100 kts, slowly diminishing and shifting to SE.
- (j) 3101302: (SE, 75 to 85 kts) All hands returned to lower station to commence clearing quarters of water and sand. Only minor injuries were suffered by two of the personnel. The rest of this day was spent clearing living quarters and galley of water, sand, and broken glass. A hot meal was enjoyed by everyone and sleep came easily on wet and sandy mattresses. By 310800Z, winds had diminished to approximately 30 kts."

